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BRAINERD'S Half Century

Henry I. Cohen



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INGOLF DILLAN

"Historic and Present Day"

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Gift of Mr. & Mrs. Henry S. Cohen.

Affectionately Dedicated
To

My Father and Mother

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Foreword

BRAINERD has a wealth of interesting history.

RATHER strange is the fact that no one before has attempted to compile these data and events.

ALTHO I am neither historian nor author, the thought of writing a history of the city of my birth gripped my imagination.

I COULD not resist—and now, after months of work and worry, “Brainerd’s Half Century” goes to press.

NATURALLY, I hope that my readers will take kindly to this little book.

EFFORTS to include everything and everybody ever associated with Brainerd would be futile. My aim is, rather, to present facts according to their relative importance and interest.

RECENT history, however, does not afford that perspective gained by time, and is therefore recorded in less detail.

DESPITE my attempt to make this account fairly complete and proportioned, doubtless there are omissions; yet there has been no intention of overlooking or underestimating anyone.

Could this little history recall to the minds of older citizens the events of early day, interest the younger generation in the history of our community, and spur some one to make a more complete compilation of these historical and biographical data of Brainerd, the author of these pages will be fully repaid for his efforts.

I have aimed to use a simple narrative style, for I expect this volume to be read by thousands, young and old. I have tried to avoid subjects which would interest but a limited few and to bring out matters of more general interest.

For the hundreds of interviews, for the numerous letters and articles by interested friends, for the loan of pictures, for assistance rendered by the Minnesota Historical Society, for the enthusiastic encouragement on every hand, I express my sincere appreciation.

Of considerable assistance were the Tribune and Dispatch newspaper files, the History of the Upper Mississippi Valley (1881), the City Directory of 1888, the United States and State census reports of 1860 to 1920, the records of council proceedings of 1873 to 1922, Smalley’s History of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Folwell’s History of Minnesota, and other books, articles, and documents.

—INGOLF DILLAN.

Brainerd, Minn.

March 14, 1923.

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Brainerd's Half Century

BEFORE discussing the history of Brainerd proper, which dates from 1870, let us review some of the more important earlier events which bear upon the founding of the city.

Following the discovery of America, many unsuccessful attempts were made to reach the Indies and China by a northern route through the Great Lakes. Two explorers, Radisson and Groseilliers, in 1658, penetrated as far as the west shores of Lake Superior, where they called a big Sioux Indian feast, "at which presents would be distributed." Very probably, they were the first white men to set foot upon Minnesota soil. The years which followed marked considerable French activity in the St. Lawrence region to extend the dominion of France.

On June 14, 1671, a council was held at Sault Sainte Marie by St. Lussou, Joliet, Father Allouez, and Perrot, of France, with representatives of fourteen Indian nations. Here a proclamation was made, claiming for King Louis XIV "Lakes Huron and Superior, all countries, rivers, lakes, and streams, contiguous and adjacent thereto, with those that have been discovered, and those which may be discovered hereafter, bounded by the seas of the north, west, and south." By this sweeping proclamation and impressive ceremony "at the big wooden cross," the title to most of North America, including the future Minnesota, was appropriated for France.

Eight years later, Daniel Greylosou Duluth came as far west as Mille Lacs Lake. The next year, Father Hennepin and two companions paddled their bark canoes up the great river to the present site of Minneapolis, and were the first white men to see the Falls of St. Anthony. From there they went overland to Mille Lacs, and later met the explorer Duluth. Since that time, many explorers, fur traders, and missionaries have been active in Minnesota.

The jurisdictions under which Minnesota passed are interesting to note. The region was always spoken of as Minnesota East and Minnesota West, the line being the course of the Mississippi River as far as Lake Itasca, thence due north. England never had ownership west of the river, and Spain never had a foothold east of it. French dominion extended to both sides until 1762, when she ceded most of Minnesota West to Spain. The next year Minnesota East became British territory, only to be given up to the United States by the treaty of 1783, which marked the close of the American Revolution. In 1800 Minnesota West was ceded back to France. Three years later, Napoleon sold Louisiana Territory, including Minnesota West, to the United States. Since the federal government was organized, Minnesota has at various times been a part of Virginia, and of Indiana, Louisiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa Territories. In 1849 Minnesota Territory was organized. In 1857 Minnesota adopted a state constitution, ratified by Congress on May 11, 1858.

Because both Crow Wing County and the City of Brainerd straddle the Mississippi River, they have undergone more than twenty changes of jurisdiction. Had our city been founded a century earlier, West Brainerd would have been in turn the property of France, Spain, and France again, before being sold to the United States. The rest of Brainerd belonged to France and England. Each was a part, at some time or other, of a half dozen different territories of the United States.

Among the earliest explorers were Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike and G. C. Beltrami, who passed through this region in 1805 and 1823, respectively. C. H. Beaulieu established a trading post at the mouth of the Crow Wing River about 1837. He was probably the first white settler in this part of the territory. For many years he carried on a lucrative business operating the headquarters for the Chippewa Indian trade. The Indians brought their handiwork of attractive beads and basketry, also furs, the results of months of toil, receiving clothing and food in exchange. Beaulieu's successors, in 1844, were Allen Morrison and Donald McDonald. Henry M. Rice, pioneer United States Senator from Minnesota, once had a branch store at Crow Wing, employing several men.

A traveler, (Christopher C. Andrews, *Minnesota and Dacotah*,) described Crow Wing in 1856 as a homelike little village of about one hundred inhabitants, where the quiet was being jarred by the bustle of a boom and by the hammering and sawing as new buildings were going up. Perhaps this observation was but a traveler's fancy. At any rate, Crow Wing in 1856, at twenty years of age, had reason to feel proud. Throughout the great Northwest, especially in the territory of Minnesota, everybody looked forward to a prosperous future. Hundreds of townsites sprung up everywhere. Minnesota was at the very peak of prosperity. Then came the crash. Townsite values dropped to near zero. But Crow Wing lived on; it was already established. The fact that it was on the frontier doubtless tempered both the fever of the boom and the force of the crash. Frontier communities, as a rule, are not as susceptible to radical changes.

Crow Wing was by no means cut off, however, from the rest of the world. Witness the following advertisement of the St. Paul and Pacific Railway Co. in the first issue of the Minneapolis Tribune, May 25, 1867:

"NOTICE!

"The Minnesota Stage Co. runs a daily line of stages up the Sauk Valley to Sauk Centre and tri-weekly to Little Falls, Fort Ripley, and Crow Wing."

When one recalls that no paved highway, railroad, telegraph, or telephone lines, automobiles, airplanes, or radio provided a means of transportation or communication to Crow Wing at that time, the tri-weekly stage service was of considerable importance.

Crow Wing County was created by an act of the legislature on May 23, 1857, but was attached to Morrison County for judicial purposes. The county government continued in an irregular manner for several years, then was abandoned altogether until 1870, when a legislative act reorganized the county.

The first meeting of the county commissioners, under date of January 19,

1870, took place at the hotel of Henry Whipple at Crow Wing. The commissioners were Wallace Bean, chairman, Henry Whipple, and Frederick W. Peake. Mr. Bean, who came to Crow Wing in 1856, had the first farm on government land in this county. Mr. Peake came in 1858 and opened a trading post. Later he was associated in the mercantile firm of Peake and Wakefield.

When (in 1871) the county seat was removed to Brainerd, the several county officials appointed W. W. Hartley deputy sheriff, deputy auditor, deputy treasurer, deputy register of deeds—each official had to be represented at the county seat, since he did not care to move there himself. Within a year the business had grown to such an extent that Mr. Hartley resigned his position as manager of the Peake and Wakefield store and devoted full time to his multitudinous official duties.

In 1872 the following advertisement appeared in the Brainerd Tribune:

“W. W. HARTLEY.

“County Auditor, Judge of Probate, and Deputy Clerk of District Court. Is prepared to issue naturalization papers, marriage licenses, and will solemnize marriages. Takes acknowledgments of deeds, etc. Special attention given to paying taxes and to Land Commission Business in the Counties of Crow Wing, Cass, Wadena, Itasca, and Aikin.”

THE exact site of Brainerd was determined by the railroad survey. Had the Northern Pacific Railway crossed the Mississippi above or below, Brainerd would have been there instead.

The town of Crow Wing fully expected to get the main east and west line of the road. In fact, the major reason why it did not is that satisfactory townsite negotiations could not be concluded. The railroad company negotiated for some time with Clem Beaulieu and made him an offer, but Clem wanted too much. The company had made surveys at both places, but Beaulieu thought that the upper survey was merely a bluff. “Of course the railroad has to come to Crow Wing; there is no other town.” He failed to realize that railroads sometimes build towns. Had the road crossed the river at Crow Wing, it would skirt Mille Lacs Lake and serve much richer farming country, besides making the Staples cut-off unnecessary. Thus, Crow Wing might have had the combined populations of Brainerd, Staples, and even more. “If—”

A temporary survey was made at French Rapids also.

The Brainerd crossing was determined in June, 1870. Shortly after the surveying party had come to the site, several men in Little Falls formed a “temporary company and sent part of their number up the river to secure the ground for a townsite, at the place where the surveying party should determine to cross the river. Proceeding to Crow Wing by wagon, thence in canoes, they reached the point about the time the surveyors were completing their work. Under pretext of hunting, they remained nearby until the surveyors left, then located and marked out a claim embracing what they deemed sufficient for a town and railroad purposes. Then they returned to Little Falls, and soon a part of the company visited the claim and constructed two or three temporary residences and

divided the ground, each member being assigned his part. Some of these were evidently sold to Mrs. Hester Gilman, who entered part of the present site of Brainerd, the patent bearing the date of record, December 10, 1870. The same record shows a transfer of her rights to the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company, on August 13, 1870. The remaining members of the original claimants sold their interests to the same company. About this time Charles Darby 'jumped' a portion of the townsite not included in Mrs. Gilman's claim, and built the first house of round logs, completed as a permanent dwelling, near the ground now occupied by the railroad shops. Soon after, he also sold to the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Co."—(History of the Upper Mississippi Valley.)

The settlement was first known as "The Crossing." Every pioneer, speaking of the days of seventy and seventy-one, refers to the place as "The Crossing." Some suggested the name "Ogamagua," meaning Queen or Chief Woman, the name given by the Indians to Mrs. Emma Beaulieu.

Brainerd is the maiden name of the wife of former Gov. J. Gregory Smith of Vermont, the first president of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

"Really there is a romance about Brainerd. Governor Smith was not only a railroad builder—but was a lover, and when his wife gave up her pretty ancestral name of Brainerd for the common one of Smith, he caused to be laid out this town, and compensated her by giving it her name, making her name immortal."—(Thos. B. Shoaff.)

When Brainerd had become firmly established, property values in Crow Wing tumbled. The townsite to which Clem Beaulieu tenaciously clung was now of no sale value. Old Crow Wing was doomed and soon passed out of existence. Its citizens joined the procession to The Crossing. Most of the old town was transplanted into the new settlement upstream. Thus died one of the oldest settlements in the state, possessing attractive natural advantages, and looking forward to a magnificent future. A more liberal attitude toward that which would have made it great might have drawn the railroad to Crow Wing. Again, "if—"

Building Brainerd.

A FEW miles north of Crow Wing, at the place where the railroad survey had been made, the pines were being cut away. The founding of the town was not preceded by an array of gaudy posters, announcing the coming event, or by an army of reporters, photographers, or moving picture men. There were no prearranged programs of band music or speeches by prominent statesmen and railroad officials on that natal day. No ceremony of turning the first spade or swinging the first axe was dreamed, much less arranged. We cannot point to any one day of the calendar and say, "Upon this day Brainerd was founded."

Nevertheless, we may imagine that sometime late in the summer of 1870 the tune of axe on pine blended with the songs of the birds and proclaimed the birth of Brainerd.

"On September 20, 1870, I reached Brainerd, the beautiful city of pines, con-

sisting at that time of one small frame building (used as a townsite office by Lyman P. White as agent for the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Co.) and numerous tents and lean-tos constructed with a piece of two-by-six nailed to two trees, and new boards with slab battens. One of these was my first resting place on my arrival from Crow Wing, which city I reached from Sauk Rapids by stage. From Crow Wing I proceeded by foot, via the Leech Lake trail, to the Frenchman's Crossing, six miles west of Brainerd. There I was told to follow the grade stakes by which the surveyors had marked the trail. I followed these stakes until I came to the hill where the Northern Pacific Hospital later was located. I could see all the tents over on the other side of the river, but thought it would be a pretty good swim to get across. After looking around a little, I saw a fellow pulling a wangan with a rope, so I crossed the river on that ferry. The first thing which attracted my attention upon reaching the east bank of the river was my father's coat hanging on one of the outer corners of a little lean-to. Depositing my 'luggage,' I began to make my way to the top of the river bank, where I could hear numerous hammers and saws at work, and at the first building at the top of the hill, I found my father, in charge of the construction of a building for Fuller and Huestis. That building still stands; it is the old Indian trading post, and has been used for fifty-two years as saloon, hotel, trading post, and dwelling. Hundreds of carloads of blueberries, and tons and tons of deer saddles passed through its doors during the many years when James Hallett had it as a trading post. This was the first frame commercial building in the growing city."—(I. U. "Dad" White.)

THE Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company was a subsidiary of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, organized under the laws of Maine. This company laid out all the townsites, except Detroit, from Northern Pacific Junction (now Carlton) to Moorhead. It purchased the several claims in this vicinity and proceeded to survey and plat the city. The original plat was made in 1870 and recorded in September, 1871.

The townsite agent at Brainerd was Lyman P. White, Sr. Familiarly he was known as "Pussy" White, reverently as "The Father of Brainerd," and by the Indians as "The Big White Father." Mr. White was born in Vermont in 1811. He attended the common schools, but for the most part his education was acquired by private study and experience.

In 1870 he came to Brainerd by stage from St. Cloud, for the railroad had not yet reached this "city." He built the first frame house in Brainerd, the lumber coming from Sauk Rapids by team, a distance of sixty miles.

Lyman P. White was president of the first council, and later mayor of Brainerd. He was active in the organization of the First National Bank, the first school district, and the Episcopal church. He was prominent in politics, business, school, and church. He died on August 29, 1902, at the age of ninety-one years.

THE years 1871 and 1872 wrought a tremendous change in the town. Settlers by the hundreds came to the "City of Pines" where lay in store for them a prosperous future. Being on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and having the railway headquarters and general offices located here, Brainerd received a full share of effective publicity. The eyes of the Northwest were focused upon the new town. People with money, people without money, in search of adventure, of a fortune, or of a home, swarmed into Brainerd.

The character of the population may be judged from the fact that according to a tabulation in the Brainerd Tribune of February 22, 1873, the city had 21 stores, 18 hotels and public boarding houses, and 15 saloons. Obviously, a large percentage of the new inhabitants were unmarried men whose home was the boarding house and whose club the saloon. As might be expected, many adventurers, gamblers, and other undesirables came to Brainerd to ply their trades.



Lyman P. White, Sr.

The light from the kerosene lamps of the saloons shone through the uncurtained windows an invitation to enter, drink, and make merry. Hundreds of railroad workers and builders accepted the hospitality of the barkeeper and gambler. The trick of "turning a flask of liquor into a man" was performed with rapidity second only to the spin of the roulette wheel. The flask did its trick well. Dollars, eagles, and double-eagles passed from hand to hand as pawns in a grim game of chess. Recalling as we do, however, that Brainerd was a new railroad settlement in the wilderness and that most of the men were men without homes, we do not point the finger of scorn at the wide open little town.

Brainerd had many redeeming qualities. Even the most critical will admit that Brainerd was no worse than many other frontier towns, and better than some. Since comparison gives the more accurate index to true worth, this statement is accepted as a real compliment. Altho some shooting took place, there was less than might be expected under the prevailing conditions.

The families who came here set their hearts upon making Brainerd a city of homes, happy homes, properly protected by a public conscience. This fact finds ample proof in the early establishment of a city government, the dedication of several churches, the organization of various educational and protective units. Most of the folks were jolly, good-natured, fun-loving people, in search of home and fortune, but not missing a good time in the process.

These rugged pioneers came west for much the same reason that so many millions of emigrants from Europe sought American residence. To the new Westerner, however, the political reasons were insignificant, but the economic factor was fully as powerful as for the immigrant to our country. I admire the immigrant. That courage and decision which sent him across the seas in search of freedom, a home, and economic independence is a soul-stirring challenge to America to preserve that freedom, the sanctity of the home, and that equal opportunity to all without which no nation can be truly great. Hats off to the immigrants who have made their homes in Brainerd! They have made good citizens. They have done well by their children in encouraging them also to value their citizenship and to contribute their all to the moral and material welfare of the community.



Front Street in 1871.

TO reach Brainerd from the south required a long journey by stage or on foot, through forests, across streams, up hill and down, past several small towns along the way—Little Falls, Fort Ripley, Crow Wing. From Duluth, however, beginning with the spring of 1871, one could board a proud little railroad train and, after a ride of four or five hours through some of the most desolate forest and marsh which ever greeted the eye of man, dismount at the Headquarters Hotel in Brainerd. Some idea of the problem of building a roadbed over this route can be gathered from the fact that in some places the track would sink out of sight over night, and that only the most persistent work of filling, “corduroying,” and re-routing could solve the problem.

A noted traveler, H. L. Bridgeman, in 1872 wrote: “We first saw Brainerd by night, and the view was both novel and pleasant. The winds sang through the

tops of the pines, the lights in the scattered houses twinkled among the trees, and the whole place seemed like a camp in the woods, or one of the cities of fairy tales. Long, dark vistas opened occasionally through the pines, indicating where one of the principal streets had been extended, and the fires burning in the eastern woods lighted up the heavens and threw a poetic color over the whole.

"Leaving our car and its company, and strolling out to see the town and its life, we soon found evidence that Brainerd pays attention to more practical matters than moony nights and the poetry of the pines. The principal street of the town, a long row of everlasting wooden fronts, peculiar to western railroad towns, and hiding cheaper and poorer structures behind, was flaming with illuminated signs and devices advertising stores, saloons, and gambling places indiscriminate, and all of which seemed to be doing a thriving business, the arrival of the company's pay-car in town during the afternoon doubtless having something to do with the busy aspect of the place in the evening.



Sixth Street in 1922.

"The most conspicuous and evidently the 'highest-toned' of the numerous sporting establishments on the street sailed under the popular name of the 'Dolly Varden club,' and desirous of seeing all the life on the frontier, I took personal observations of the place, its patrons, and mode of business. The building was a rough, wooden, affair, white-washed inside, and the ground strewn thickly with sawdust in lieu of a floor. No attempt of concealment or diversion was made, but the gambling was carried on in full view of the street and every passerby.

"The first room, entered directly from the street, was perhaps forty feet long by twenty wide, and ranged around this at intervals, were the tables where the various games were played. A cotton rag, bearing in red paint the name of the game going on beneath it, was affixed to the wall above each table, and served as a guide to the inquiring spectators. The games in this room were all of the cheaper and commoner sort—'chuck-a-luck,' 'High Dice,' and 'Mustang.'

"In the rear of this large hall was a smaller room where the more aristocratic

games were dispensed, and where the truly royal tiger may be met and conquered—if you have the luck. The faro and the rouge-et-noir tables are well patronized, and a crowd of eager spectators throng each group of players.

"The company, tho largely of coarse material, is however, singularly orderly and quiet. No liquor is sold on the premises, in compliance with the conditions of the deed by which the site of the building was conveyed, but placards in red announce that 'Gentlemen will be furnished with refreshments' by the proprietor, for which they will please pay in advance."

Another traveler (1878) describes in glowing terms "this picturesque and romantic village" with its "attractive residences and business houses, nearly all painted white, couched beneath and almost surrounded by the evergreen, towering jackpines—one of the grandest panoramas of variety and beauty to be found on the line of the Northern Pacific."

THE very first house in Brainerd was built of round logs by Charles Darby. The second, built of hewn logs by Stuart Seeley, was completed on October 10, 1870, and used as a boarding house, saloon and dance hall, until it burned three years later. It was located on the east bank of the river, north of the railroad bridge. The third was a small, hastily constructed affair, used as a saloon. The fourth was the residence of L. P. White, corner of Seventh and Juniper Streets, the first frame building in Brainerd. As more settlers flocked in, the number of tents, lean-tos, boarding houses, saloons, and stores multiplied rapidly.

The town continued to develop. In 1873 the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company spent \$7,000 on buildings, streets, and sidewalks, in order to induce men of capital to find favor here.

Property valuations, however, were not as high as they are now. For example, one could buy a house and lot on South Fifth Street—bathroom, cellars, furniture, stove, chickens, and pigs included—all for \$700. Tribune advertisements of June, 1874, offered houses for sale at from \$160 to \$550. The latter was a ten-room house. For \$350 you could have purchased a house on Laurel between Fifth and Sixth Streets. But these prices maintained only immediately after the Jay Cooke failure and panic of 1873.

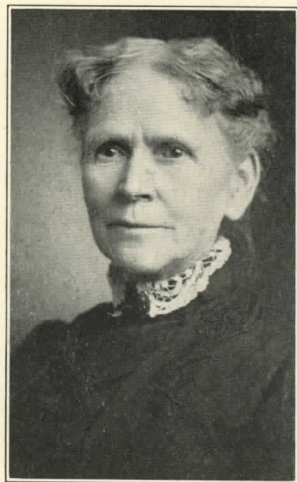
The first regular hotel was conducted by Mrs. Chapman at Sixth and Laurel Streets. The years which followed brought many other hotels to the city, notably the Headquarters, Stratton House, Leland House (18 rooms in 1872, increased to 60 in 1879), Commercial, Globe, Nicolet, French, Antlers, Earl, Mahlum, East, Villard (burned in 1887), City, Arlington, Ideal, Windsor, Palace, National, Central, Ransford, and Harrison.

An early business block in the city was the frame building, size 50 by 70 feet, at Front and Sixth Streets, where the Ransford Block now stands. E. H. Bly, the owner, carried on a general merchandise business on the main floor. Bly's Hall, on the second floor, was the center of all social and recreational functions from church suppers and sales to public and private dances and parties. Every old timer recalls pleasurable events at Bly's Hall. The building also contained several offices on the second floor and Masonic lodge rooms in the attic.

The first hardware store, opened in 1872 by E. H. Davie, enjoyed a large and profitable trade. Building progressed at such a rate that hardware was in constant demand, even at the high prices. Several tinnerns and clerks were kept busy from the very beginning.

The first saw mill (1872) was near the railroad bridge. It was owned originally by Barrows, Prescott, and Basset, but changed ownership several times in the next few years. When Mr. Bly acquired the mill, he moved it three-quarters of a mile south of Brainerd. The daily capacity of the saw mill was 50,000 feet of lumber, 80,000 shingles, and 25,000 lath. It used a 125 H. P. steam engine. The mill also had a planing and shingle mill with a 75 H. P. engine. In later years as high as seventy-five men were employed.

John P. Dunn had a drug store here in 1872. He sold it in the same year to Mr. Clapp. John Hoffman opened the Brainerd Brewery in 1872. The first lawyer was George W. Holland, for many years prominent in politics, business, and civic betterment. Dr. Thayer took a keen interest in the moral and spiritual as well as the physical welfare of the citizens of the new town. The first religious service ever conducted in Brainerd was by him in 1870 in a little log boarding house near the river.



Mrs. Sarah Chapman.

The first newspaper was the Brainerd Tribune, M. C. Russell, publisher and editor. Vol. 1, No. 1, February 10, 1872, was printed at the St. Cloud Journal office, C. W. Kingsbury, foreman, and George Allin, "devil." Its 300 copies, expressed to Brainerd by stage, were eagerly purchased at ten cents each by the crowd of men who gathered at the postoffice at ten o'clock that memorable Sunday morning. The first issue, as well as succeeding issues, boasted the following claim:—"Our circulation is large throughout this section of country, and is continually increasing." The Brainerd Tribune, in fact, has the great honor of being the first newspaper on the Northern Pacific, east of the Rockies.

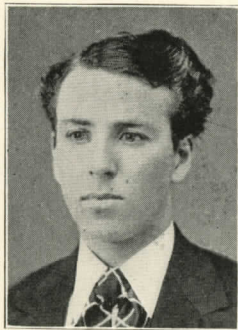
Advertisements had the choicest space in all the newspapers for many years. Sometimes the whole front page was given over to paid advertising. Ads took the form of streamers across the top or bottom or side of a page. Catch words and phrases, like "cheap!" "Bargains!" "Reasonable Prices!" stood out boldly. Liquor ads, church notices, drygoods sales, and news accounts followed in one-two-three order, on the front page. General mercantile stores would advertise: "Groceries, Liquors, Dry Goods, Hardware, etc." Wet goods, dry goods and hard goods with your groceries!

In summary, on February 22, 1873, Brainerd had 21 stores, 18 hotels and public boarding houses, 15 saloons, 2 billiard halls, 1 livery stable, 1 tailor shop, 3 barber shops, 2 blacksmith shops, 1 brewery, 2 photographers, 1 news-

paper, 5 churches, 4 lawyers, 3 lodges. The population of the city was estimated at 1500, about forty per cent. of whom were more or less transient.

The town of Crow Wing six years before had only seven families of white residents and twenty-three families of half-breeds and Chippewa Indians, a total population of less than two hundred. We must add to this number, however, the many transients. Crow Wing in 1866 had 2 stores, many boarding houses, 2 hotels, 1 blacksmith shop, 2 churches, 1 church school, and 2 saloons. Shortly after Brainerd was founded, the recorded population of Crow Wing dropped to one-half its former size. The number of transients was reduced from very many to very few. From then on, Crow Wing was only a name, altho replete with historic interest. From then on, Brainerd has continued to make a name for itself, and history as well.

From the Records.



Mr. T. B. Shoaff
in 1871.

The first marriage licenses issued in Crow Wing County were to:

1. Joseph Grondin, age 23, and Delina Shunard, age 14, June 12, 1871. They were married by Robert White, justice of the peace.

2. Charles N. Heath, of Cass County, and Ann Eliza Comstock, of Stearns County, October 16, 1871. They were married by I. C. Walters, justice of the peace.



Mrs. T. B. Shoaff
in 1871.

3. Thomas B. Shoaff of Illinois, and Ellen W. Lytle, of Brainerd, November 15, 1871. They were married by A. Bell Patterson, rector of St. Paul's Church, St. Paul. The witnesses were W. D. Hatch and C. F. Hobart.

The first births on record in the county are as follows:

1. Feb. 16, 1873—Joseph Grondin to Joseph and Delina Grondin.
2. Oct. 25, 1873—John Gendron to George and Isabella Gendron.
3. Nov. 6, 1873—Elmer Lynde to Edward B. and Lydia Lynde.
4. Feb. 11, 1874—(boy) to Lorin A. and Loretta Paddock.

The Northern Pacific.

WITHOUT detracting in the least from credit due the several causes for the development of Brainerd, including the splendid work of its many public-spirited and progressive citizens, in all fairness it must be stated that the city owes its existence and much of its importance to the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Before the road was determined there was no Brainerd or any thought of a settlement at this place. The railroad brought mechanics, laborers, merchants. It established here a great industry and built here a fine city. It is well, therefore, to consider briefly the history of the Northern Pacific, especially in so far as it affects Brainerd.

It is difficult to ascertain who was the first person ever to think of a northern railroad to the west coast. Dreamers and men of vision speculated upon the merits of such a road nearly 100 years ago. As early as 1834 one Dr. Samuel Bancroft Barlow wrote of the advisability of a railroad to the Puget Sound. He was the first man publicly to advocate it and carefully to estimate its cost and advantages. He figured the cost of 3000 miles at \$10,000 per mile, or a total of \$30,000,000, and suggested that the United States government could finance it and pay for it within three to six years. He adds: "At the very moderate rate of ten miles an hour, a man would go from New York to the Columbia River in twelve days and a half; consequently he might go there, transact business, visit friends, examine the country, and be in New York again in one month. Time and space would seem to be annihilated."

An early enthusiast, Josiah Perham, thought that a million people would be eager to subscribe each for a share of one hundred dollars, thus raising one hundred million dollars with which to build a railroad to the coast. Failing in his original attempt, i. e., to secure a charter for a road to California, he changed his plans and asked Congress for a land grant to aid him in financing a road via a northern route. Herein he was successful. Congress authorized the grant and President Lincoln signed the bill on July 2, 1864.

The original Northern Pacific Railroad Company was organized with Josiah Perham as its president. 20,075 shares of stock were subscribed, but the cost of securing the charter, in time and money, emptied the treasury. Without funds, admitting that his plan to sell stock to the general public had failed, Mr. Perham and his associates disposed of the charter in 1865 to J. Gregory Smith, G. W. Cass, and others of a group of prominent men of railroad and business experience. Under the reorganization, J. Gregory Smith became the president. Josiah Perham died in poverty in 1868.

The only progress of the next few years was surveying probable routes across Minnesota westward to the Sound. Between 1868 and 1870, as a matter of fact, the railroad had gone to sleep—no funds or prospects of any.

Early in 1870, however, President Smith succeeded in interesting the great banking house of Jay Cooke and Company to the extent of securing a promise of five million dollars. Construction commenced at once at a point thereafter known

as N. P. Junction (now Carlton) twenty-seven miles southwest of Duluth. The railroad cut through the forest, graded up the lowlands, and sliced down hills, laying ties and rails at such a rate that on March 11, 1871, the construction train rolled into Brainerd.

Adam Brown: "I was engineer of the locomotive that pulled the first passenger train into Brainerd. That was the 14th day of March, 1871. I remember the circumstances. We could not turn around here and had to back to the Junction. It was extremely cold, and the fireman and I suffered much. We had no curtains to break the wind. — — J. Cooke, who financed the building of the road, was on the train, with many officers and friends from St. Paul and New York City."

The general headquarters and repair shops were located in Brainerd. Hundreds of men were employed. Building operations continued full force. Everything looked rosy for the new town.

The Headquarters Hotel, erected in 1871 by the Northern Pacific, was easily the leading building in the town. This three-story structure occupied a two-acre



Headquarters Hotel and Old Depot in 1872. Find the Town Well.

lot where the present depot stands. It had fifty or sixty sleeping rooms, a dining room seating over one hundred, parlors, offices, and other rooms. It was exactly what the name implies: "Headquarters." Water from an overhead reservoir was piped to all the rooms. The hotel had an ice house of seven hundred tons capacity, arranged so as to provide refrigerator store rooms for fruits, vegetables, and meats. The building had "a great many chimneys and over six hundred joints of stove pipe."

In 1872 a large, fine, three story office building and depot was built near where the concrete water tower now stands. For forty-five years it remained an imposing landmark familiar to every resident and traveler. An accompanying picture shows the Headquarters Hotel, depot, and town-well.

The first railroad shops were all on the north side of the tracks, and were of wood. The old brick smoke stack bore the date 1872. In February, 1872, the total number of engines on the entire road was but 22; all were of the wood burning type.

The enormous construction expense proved too heavy a drain upon the treasury, and when the panic of 1873 came, the Jay Cooke and Company banking house was the first to fail, Sept. 18, carrying with it the private fortune of Mr. Cooke. The country found itself in the throes of a most severe panic. The Jay Cooke failure was but one phase of this panic, but it was that with which the Northern Pacific and Brainerd were vitally concerned. Work stopped stock still. For a long time no more roadbed was graded, no rails laid, no cars repaired.

Anton Mahlum relates: "I was employed in the capacity of yard clerk in the lumber yard under the late J. C. Barber. One day in September, 1873, he brought out to me a copy of a telegram announcing the failure of Jay Cooke. The significance did not impress me until a few days later, when I was discharged, along with two-thirds of the entire shop force. J. C. Barber headed the list of the discharged from the car department. Then came several years of the hardest times Brainerd has ever seen; the population dwindled to less than half of what it was in 1872. — — — —

"The year of 1875 (July 27) saw the bridge over the Mississippi River collapse under the weight of a train consisting of twelve cars of steel rails and ten cars of merchandise, killing the engineer, fireman, and one or two caboose passengers. The narrator, then working in the yard as car repairer, under Peter Early, heard the noise of the crash and escaping steam, and ran down the track to the bridge, first stepping in at the Headquarters Hotel for a flask of brandy, coming to the collapsed structure, where on top of the first pier were five survivors sitting on the debris. . . . There were rich pickings of barrels of flour, pork, and other merchandise floating down the river, and the Indians especially profited by the spill."

In 1873 the offices were moved to St. Paul. J. M. Hannaford, until then a clerk in Brainerd, was promoted and transferred. Since then he has advanced steadily. For several years he was president of the road, and is now vice-chairman of the board of directors.

Following the panic the road continued under the receivership for several years. At first, railroad construction was at a standstill, but gradually conditions improved and work was resumed, but with rigid economy.

On October 20, 1877, the last spike was driven, at Sauk Rapids, connecting the Twin Cities and Brainerd by a direct line. Formerly, all traffic to Southern Minnesota had to go by way of Duluth or N. P. Junction.

In 1879 Henry Villard, a rising railroad magnate, perfected his famous eight million dollar blind pool, thereby gaining control of the Northern Pacific. Under his presidency, the road expanded in size and importance. The year 1881 witnessed the biggest "boom" Brainerd has ever had. The railroad shops were enlarged. Thousands of strangers crowded the sidewalks so much that fast pedestrians had to walk in the streets. The estimated population of Brainerd, including the many transients, was 14,000. The Brainerd Dispatch claimed 16,000 two years later, but the year after that only 12,000. Brainerd certainly boomed in the early eighties.

The most notable event in the history of the Northern Pacific is its comple-

tion of a through line to the coast in August, 1883. Somewhere out in Montana, where the rails met, thus joining the east and the west by bands of steel, a golden spike was driven, with ceremonies appropriate to the great occasion. All along the Northern Pacific the wires flashed the news. In every town on the line the people gave vent to their feelings in celebrations such as they had never seen before or—in many cases—since. As for Brainerd, the only celebration comparable to it is the mammoth Semi-Centennial Homecoming of 1922.

Soon after the "Driving of the Golden Spike" Brainerd received a most severe and permanent setback when the main car-shops were removed to Como, St. Paul. About five hundred employes were taken away, including a large number of well-paid mechanics, such as coach builders and painters. In the late eighties, the next serious set-back to the Brainerd interests took place when the management built a cut-off line from Little Falls to Staples, thereby taking away many other high-priced men—engineers, firemen, brakemen, and conductors. This cut-off was to shorten the distance from St. Paul to the Coast.



New Depot and Water Tower.

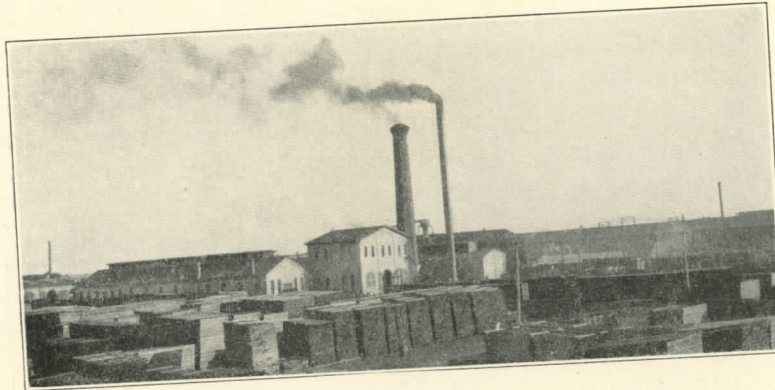
About this time the Brainerd and Northern Railroad was built. Originally a logging road, it has steadily developed in importance, and now serves an increasingly prosperous section of the state. It is now the Minnesota and International Railway, W. H. Gemmell, president, and M. W. Downie, auditor. Its headquarters are in Brainerd.

Through the vision, energy, and business ability of its officials and the loyal cooperation of its employes, the Northern Pacific has grown steadily until now it occupies a position in the front rank of the great American railroads. It has 7,000 miles of railroad and employs 31,500 men.

Six years ago one of the most familiar landmarks in the state passed when the Brainerd depot burned to the ground. The Northern Pacific then generously erected a beautiful and substantial depot, which, with the municipal water tower on the site of the old depot, will in the years to come be landmarks equally well known to all Minnesota. The Minnesota and International Railway offices are on the second floor of the depot.

The shops at Brainerd are the leading industry here. Directly and indirectly, at least ninety per cent. of the families are dependent upon them. One mile west of the city the railroad operates a large tie-treating plant.

On July first, 1922, the railworkers launched their nation-wide strike. To the credit of the Northern Pacific management and employes, there existed no grievance on this road which could not easily have been settled. But when the strike call came, the Brainerd shopmen walked out as did their fellow workers throughout the country.



Northern Pacific Shops, 1922.

The strike was called off on February 5, 1923, after over seven months' duration. The local shops were at that time employing 961 men, of whom 462 were old employes who had returned to their jobs. The payroll normally includes about 1200 names. During the strike period the Brainerd men lost over one-half million dollars in wages.

OF great interest and some importance in 1872 was Captain George Houghton's steamer "Pokegama" which made regular trips up the Mississippi to Aitkin and Pokegama, carrying lumbermen's supplies and camp outfits. The windings of the river are well illustrated by the fact that Aitkin is 71 miles up the river and only 27 miles away by rail. Naturally, the railroad proved to be an effective competitor, and when the steamer burned a few years later, it was not replaced.

"The Indians"

THE McArthur family came to old Crow Wing in 1857 by stage from St. Paul. The youngest of the nine children was Jessie, age one year, now Mrs. Sibley of Frazee, a Fiftieth Anniversary homecomer. The central figure in this story, Helen, was listed in the federal census of 1860 as "Ellen, age nine, attending school."

One Sunday, early in May, 1872, Helen started out to walk to a neighbor, C. H. Beaulieu, several miles away, intending to visit for a week. A sister accompanied her a part of the way through the pine woods, wished her a pleasant visit, and tripped merrily homeward. Little did she dream what would befall her sister. Helen, however, walked along leisurely, for her knee was crippled. The parents were not worried about her, for she had traveled these same woods and paths many times.

On Friday Bob Beaulieu happened to come to the McArthur farm. Casually they asked him how much longer Helen was going to stay there.

"Helen isn't at our place."

"Not there?"

The parents were frantic. They searched high and low, far and near. The alarm was sent to Brainerd that a young lady had been kidnapped or murdered by the Indians. Searching parties scoured the woods, stimulated by the reward of two hundred dollars raised by the people of Brainerd and offered to anyone who would find the body of Helen McArthur. But not a trace of her could be found anywhere, not so much as a thread from her camel hair shawl.

In July came a rumor that a young white woman had been seen at Leech Lake among the Indians, so a searching party proceeded there at once. False report. However, they were told that two half-breeds had boasted of murdering her two months before. Thereupon they were arrested, and word was wired to Sheriff Jack Gurrell, one of the kind we see in the movies, afraid of neither man nor demon. Immediately he sent a deputy, who brought the prisoners to Brainerd, and lodged them in the little jail on South Fifth Street, the block in which the present court house is located.

At the trial, July 16, 1872, the court room was packed with relatives and friends of the murdered girl. The half-breeds entered a plea of "not guilty." The counsel for Te-be-ko-ke-shick, one of the defendants, asked for and was granted further time to procure certain witnesses. The trial was to be resumed on July 25th, but the unorganized public willed otherwise.

Feeling against the prisoners was intense. Other towns in the state, aware of the situation in Brainerd, were not surprised when they learned that a mob had taken the law into its own hands. It is said that a certain believer in immediate and stern justice came here from Duluth for the express purpose of conducting a "necktie party."

On the evening of July 22, a mob of men met on Front Street, marched to

Fifth, thence to the jail. Ram! Crash! went the door of the jail as a heavy log battered it down. Some say that the sheriff connived in the arrangements by being absent from the jail. At any rate, the keys to the cells were not wanting, and the frightened Indians soon found themselves in the midst of a large mob of determined men.

The prisoners were marched at once to the saloon at Front and Fourth Streets, forever known as the "Last Turn," in front of which stood a stately Norway pine, its lowest limb, stout and straight, twenty feet from the ground. A strong rope was thrown over the limb, ready for action. Just then Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, the Episcopal rector, succeeded in breaking through the immense crowd, stepped up to the leaders, and pleaded with them to let the law take its course. They would only permit him to offer a prayer for the doomed half-breeds. The godly rector knelt down beside them and prayed fervently for several minutes.

Then Number One was blindfolded and his hands tied behind him. The noose was carefully adjusted about his neck. Frantically he begged to live, protesting his innocence and then insisting that his brother alone was guilty. In vain. Eager hands pulled him up.

Number Two was likewise blindfolded with a handkerchief and his hands bound together behind his back. A second rope sailed through the air and over the limb. A second noose was prepared. Once more the hardened frontiersmen pulled. But the struggling half-breed had by this time freed his arms and was climbing the rope. He had no more than touched the limb of the tree when a number of pistol shots rang out, and he fell back dead, pierced by as many bullets as there were shots. The bodies were left dangling from the limb until the next morning, when several photographs were taken of them and sold at Thompson's Gallery tent at fifty cents each. Parts of the old Norway pine also were carried away as souvenirs.

Public opinion was divided as to the guilt of the two men who were lynched—divided in the ratio of one hundred to one. Without a doubt they were bad characters, very bad. Even the newspapers in the state hinted broadly that the execution was well-merited. [We are glad to note, however, that such an incident has never recurred in Brainerd.

Five years later (in 1877) four young men, Jacob and William Paine, Arthur and Vincent Strauss, were out hunting, walking about a hundred yards apart, when Jake found a human skull. This was about two miles north and one mile west of the McArthur home. The boys told McFadden, who, following a rough sketch upon a piece of wrapping paper, proceeded to the place, and there, under a tree which was partly bent over, he found other human bones. He called Dr. Rosser, who, placing them in order, and noticing the crippled knee, identified the remains as those of Helen McArthur. The camel shawl which was also found there was recognized by her father and by Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Grandel-meyer.

"ALL last Sunday (September 22, 1872) our streets were made lively by about fifty or sixty Chippewas, in their native war paint and breech clouts, engaged in a regular series of dances and pow wows generally. Of course there were two or three—probably five hundred spectators to the scene, and the series of dances were kept going a good share of the day. Their music consisted of a tom-tom, or Indian drum, which was beat, tump, tump, to the time of the dancing. They had their warclubs, knives, etc.,— During Monday they sold their cranberries bought some things, including a greater or less quantity of 'wet groceries,' and returned to their camps in excellent 'spirits'—poor things."—(From the Tribune.)

On Friday two deputy United States Marshals came to Brainerd and arrested three men for selling liquor to Indians.

Mrs. Judd Wright tells of "music which we did not enjoy. The Indians who camped on the hillside, back of the trading post, would beat their drums throughout the nights, accompanied by the howls of their dogs, of which they had many. The music was indeed doleful, and to us terrifying.....The Indian burying ground was on the hill just above the old ferry."

The Indians had strange notions of hospitality. Frequently they would walk right into the kitchen of a white family and squat on the floor—especially so when attracted by savory odors. The only argument effective to cause them to withdraw was food.

Often, too, the Indians would annoy the white people by peeping through their windows. Children on their way to and from school would seldom go alone.

The Indians seemed to think much of the little white "papooses." When one of our prominent business women was a baby, finding the gate open one day, she toddled away, was picked up by passing Indians, and was not found until after hours of anxious search. Indians also tried to buy Mrs. Elizabeth Koop when she was a baby. At first they offered things of little value, then a pony, and finally an Indian papoose, all to no avail.

THE Blueberry War is a never-to-be-forgotten incident to the early pioneer. In describing this war, in which Brainerd figured so prominently, I shall follow the customary outline: (1) causes, (2) engagements, (3) results.

In the spring of 1872, an entire family was murdered by Indians in the Leech Lake country. White settlers were "scared stiff." Would there be a recurrence of the horrible Sioux outbreak and massacre of 1862? Were the Indians doggedly determined to resist to their utmost any further "white invasion"?

News of the Cook family massacre was still sizzling in the newspapers when the McArthur incident occurred. Whereas the Cook family was slain about one hundred miles away, Helen McArthur's disappearance took place uncomfortably near by. Brainerd had at least a thousand able-bodied men, but they were unorganized. Brainerd was afraid, quite naturally so.

Then came the lynching of the two half-breeds. Would the Indians avenge their death?

The night following the lynching there spread through the town two exaggerated rumors of large bands of Indians congregating, one to the east, one to the west. Coming at the same time, these reports threw a stiffening scare into the town.

Engagements and Results:

"On that same night there was a charivari party and two families in Brainerd who heard them thought that the Indians were here, and they packed up some clothing and provisions and put; they took to the woods and didn't come back until morning," said "Tim" Brady, pioneer railroad man, who was present during those stirring times.

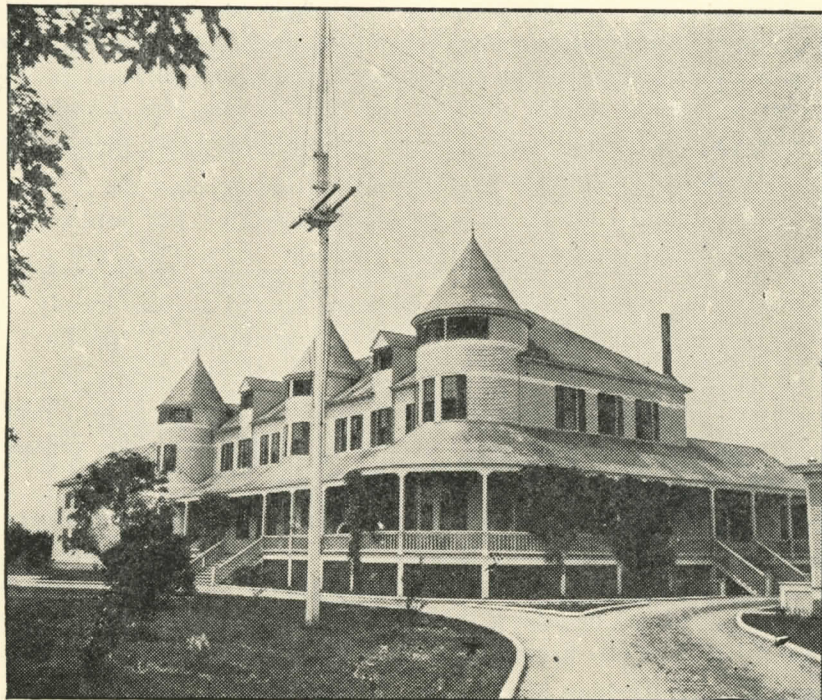
Seventy-five soldiers came to Brainerd late in July, 1872, as a result of a wire from Sheriff John Gurrell, based upon reports that Indians, sullen and threatening, were gathering in large numbers. The soldiers marched to Bly's Hall for the night. After a survey of the local situation, fifty of them were returned to St. Paul the next day.

About this time, too, a number of Indians were observed moving upon the town—on foot and in canoes. It developed, however, that they were merely coming with blueberries to sell.

Thus endeth the "Blueberry War." Yet, it must have been a more thrilling experience than the bare facts indicate.

Casualties: white residents, none; Indians, none.

Reparations: none.



N. P. Hospital—Now Gone.

Social Life and Recreation

THE happy days in the Seventies! Money plenty and all the people happy; girls as fresh as roses, and the elderly ladies full of hilarity; no ladies' parties without gentlemen. Happy days! Will they ever come again?" (Lyman P. White, Nov. 18, 1896.)

Old Brainerd, like the new, sought recreation in many ways. In 1872 the number of the fair sex was somewhat limited, so that society items were scarce, but the next year "the boys and girls had big times—dances galore." Bly's Hall has already been mentioned as the scene of many dances, church suppers, and sociables. Another favorite place was the Colonists' Reception House in West Brainerd, erected by the Northern Pacific for prospective settlers, and later enlarged and used for a hospital. During the Ahrens Brothers' residence at the place, however, hundreds came to their many enjoyable picnic parties and dances. "We laid aside all formality and always had a good time. Mr. L. P. White was ready when called upon to dance a jig, sing a song, or tell a story." (Mrs. S. L. Sleeper.)

In 1873 the more ambitious organized a literary society, and large numbers attended the weekly programs of music, readings, and lectures at Bly's Hall.

"The Young Men's Club of Brainerd" was organized on April 28, 1874, for the three-fold purpose of providing reading rooms, a gymnasium, and social activities to offset the influence of the saloon as a young men's club.

The social center for most of the transients, railworkers, and lumberjacks was the saloon. Here they gambled and drank. Not infrequently the lumberjack, just back from the woods, was robbed of his winter's wages. Several men were killed in saloons, often as a result of gambling arguments. But revelry continued; the town, like other frontier railroad towns, was wide open. From the very first, however, temperance agitation was heard. The W. C. T. U., Anti-Saloon League, and Prohibition Party preached temperance and distributed abstinence pledges, and also endorsed "dry" political candidates. With some notable exceptions, liquor laws were not strictly enforced. During Mr. Dunn's administration, however, the council revoked nine licenses in one day, upon evidence of violation of the provisions thereof. Such acts as this marked an official change of attitude.

Low license gave way to high license. The fee, at first \$50, increased gradually to \$500 and finally to \$1000 per year.

The most spectacular event in the history of prohibition was the visit of Indian Agent "Pussyfoot" Johnson in 1911. Unexpectedly he pounced upon the city, closed the twenty-six saloons, dumped a lot of liquor into the sewers, and served notice that he would rigidly enforce the hitherto unknown Indian treaty of 1855, which decreed against any and all traffic in liquor within the "Indian" territory, unless the treaty were modified or abrogated by Congress. In the courts the liquor side won the first skirmish, and the saloons were reopened. But when, in 1914, the United States Supreme Court reversed the decision of the lower court and declared the treaty still to be operative, the lid was clamped on once more. Brainerd's vote under a local option law, the Indian treaty of 1855,

the Eighteenth Amendment, and the Volstead act have nominally created a veritable desert in Northern Minnesota, with federal, state, and local prohibition enforcing officers, but there are still some who "know where to get it." At any rate, the saloon has passed. It is no longer the "poor man's club."

Back in 1872 there was a wholesale liquor dealer, J. C. Walters, who publicly offered free Christmas turkeys to the poor, and invited the clergy to help supply him with names. For many years there were annual turkey shoots at Christmas. "Rather hard on the turkeys," commented the Tribune.

Games and sports of all kinds have always flourished in Brainerd. The first baseball club was organized in 1873, when a clearing was made in the heart of the town for a splendid ball park. The ladies made the suits of white flannel trimmed with blue, and a big "B" on the breast. The team played mostly with the soldiers at the Fort, altho other trips were made, such as to Fargo. Since then the game has grown steadily in interest and importance. In 1913 Leslie "Joe Bullet" Bush brought fame to his home city by winning his world series game from the New York Giants. Incidentally, when he returned to Brainerd in triumph and the entire city turned out to receive him, one hundred and fifty high school students paid the price of their enthusiasm by remaining after school until five o'clock for a whole week. Yet no one regretted the experience.

Football in an unorganized fashion was played as early as 1872, when a crowd of men gathered in the streets and "kicked a large round ball high above the trees." Football, for years the leading high school sport, has developed some exceptionally strong teams, notably that of 1908. The snappy game of basketball is now its nearest rival in popularity.

Oldtimers will recall their many sleigh rides, toboggan slides, their home-made speeder skates—how they could go!—and the races on roller skates, especially the one hundred mile race, seventeen laps to a mile, a steady grind for seven hours and thirty minutes, in which Otto J. Olson and Alba Hall won honors. An ice skating rink was advertised in 1872-1873. The "high wheel" bicycle, the steed of many exciting races, is now in the museum. It is too slow. The twentieth century uses the motorcycle, automobile, and airplane.

The lakes in and near Brainerd provide a full measure of good times—fishing, swimming, rowing, canoeing, sailing, motor-boating, and what-not. Parks and playgrounds bring recreation to thousands. The games of tennis, golf, and horse-shoe have won permanent berths in this community.

For wild game, this region ranks supreme. Fifty years ago one would travel for hours through dense forest before arriving at Brainerd. The country was a paradise for wild game—countless deer, bears, moose, ducks, geese, partridges, and prairie chickens. The waters abounded in many varieties of fish.

Tired of fishing? Then help yourself to blueberries, all you want!

This synopsis of the social and recreational activities in Brainerd is not complete without reference to the home, church, and community Christmas tree exercises. These Yuletide programs of song and recitation commemorating the Saviour's birth have continued undiminished throughout the decades, and have brought joy and peace to many. May the beautiful custom live on!

"A Boy Who Came to Brainerd in 1872."

"I arrived in Brainerd in May, 1872. In those days we had to go via the St. Paul and Duluth Railway to N. P. Junction, and there after a long wait, take a mixed train to Brainerd.

"When I got out of the caboose, I asked the brakeman the way to Davie's hardware store. He told me to follow a certain path through the timber. The town was so wild and woolly that my uncle had a hard time getting tinsmiths to go there, afraid they would get killed. I had therefore armed myself with a .22 S. and W. revolver. As I walked through the woods, I expected a bandit to hop out from behind every tree I came to. Soon I heard him coming through the pine needles. My hair began to rise, and out came my cannon. I kept on, so did he, and in my direction. I think my hair must have gone up to the limit of its length. With my artillery all cocked and primed, I was ready for the onslaught. Just at the climax, the enemy issued two loud grunts—HOG!

"Arrived at the store and couldn't get in. It seems that the town had had some fires and it was thought some 'fire bugs' were trying to burn up the town. So the citizens were taking turns in police duty."—(A letter by W. C. Davie, Steilacoom, Washington.)

MR. and Mrs. Thomas Bivins were among the first settlers to arrive in Brainerd. They were beloved by everyone, old and young. To an inquiry at a convention in Aitkin several years ago, "Are you Aunt Jennie Bivins of Brainerd?" she replied, "Yes, I am Aunt Jennie to all of Brainerd."

W. C. Davie writes:—

"I want to speak of the dear, good women who did so much for the boys in trying to get them to live clean, Christian lives. Among those who stand out most prominently are Mrs. R. M. Newport, Mrs. Jim Edgerton, Mrs. E. S. Williams, wife of Rev. E. S. Williams,—I owe a lot to them

"I must not forget the editor, M. C. Russell, good soul; he gave us a nice write-up after we had serenaded him one night—called us the 'String and Toot Band,' altho none of us could play even a jew's harp.

"As I write this letter, it sets me to dreaming. Fifty years is a long time; what changes have come to us all! Where are all the good people who influenced our lives. But few have I any record of; many have gone to 'that bourne from which no traveler ever returns.'"

Schools.

BRAINERD'S first school, at the west end of Front Street, was of hewn logs. Planks laid upon boxes were the seats. The teacher is said to have been Charles Lancaster, a graduate of St. Cloud Normal School. Later the building was used as an ice house. The first effort to have a semi-public school was "by Bean, Prescott, and White, who purchased of John Hess for \$50.00 a building of hewn logs near the railroad bridge" and employed Miss Hall as teacher.

For several months in 1872 Miss Fitzgerald conducted a private school with an enrollment of 22 boys and 23 girls and an average attendance of 30. The studies were: 8 alphabet, 37 reading, 24 penmanship, 35 spelling, 26 arithmetic, 2 grammar, 17 geography, and 5 history.

Early in the same year a need was felt for a new public school building with one or two teachers. "This thing of hanging back in school interest must not be. What do we live for but to look after the educational as well as general training of the little ones—every other object, secularly speaking, should be subordi-



High School Picnic at Gilbert Lake, 1886. Find Principal J. A. Wilson.

nate to that of training up and educating the children in a manner that they may at least have a chance to become an honor to their parents and a credit to the community and country."

Later in the year the Brainerd School District was organized. The board authorized that positions be offered to Miss Ladd and Miss Fitzgerald, who taught private schools, to teach from January 1 to April 1, 1873, at a salary of \$55.00 per month.—(Note: Miss Julia Fitzgerald was a 1922 homecomer.)

The first effort to erect a public school building in Brainerd met with flat failure. On March 19, 1873, the voters decided by 213 to 214 not to issue bonds for \$3,500 for two school buildings. A two-thirds majority was necessary, but the proposal failed to get even a bare majority. The St. Paul Daily Pioneer commented: "Brainerd, the liveliest town on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is without a school building. Shame!" The town had five fine churches and many hotels; not even a tent for a school! The best people, however, favored one.

Happily for Brainerd, the legislature about this time passed a law permitting a school district to call a mass meeting to vote a tax not exceeding eight mills on the dollar to acquire school buildings and lots. Accordingly at a meeting held on April 8, 1873, the school district voted to erect a public school building that year at a cost of \$2,500.

The Sixth Street School opened for a three months' term in January, 1874, with Miss Simons and Miss Ladd as teachers. With its additions, built later, it cared for 250 pupils.

Among the leading early institutions in the city was the school conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis, near Tenth and Main Streets, November 25, 1873, to February 27, 1874. They advertised teaching "language, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, needlework, French and German, music, drawing, and painting."

Until 1881 Crow Wing (District Number One) had the only other school in the county. The estimated value of school property in 1881 in the entire county was \$3055. The average "wage" in Minnesota in 1873 was \$37.39 per month,



Brainerd High School.

according to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. During 1880, the county paid a total of but \$2250 in "wages" for about six teachers.

The school buildings of the early eighties consisted of a six room frame building at Oak and Sixth, and another of two rooms on North Seventh Street on grounds now occupied by the residence of O. A. Peterson. East Brainerd was a separate school district until February, 1885, when the legislature made it a part of the Brainerd district. It had a two room building.

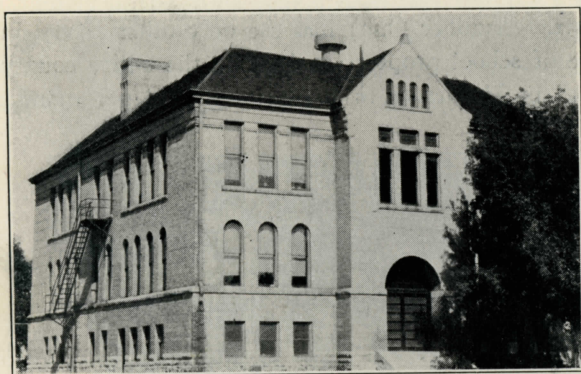
"On the last day of January, 1885, the teachers and pupils of the Sixth Street School formed in procession headed by the city band and school board, marched over with band playing and flags flying, and took possession of the new high school building just completed. Speeches were made by Principal J. A. Wilson, Hon. A. W. Frater, Hon. A. C. Stivers, and others. That day was an epoch in the progress of education in Brainerd. Everybody was proud of the fine new building. It was the most complete and finest furnished school building in Northern Minnesota." (J. A. Wilson.)

The present school buildings of Brainerd were erected as follows:—

High School	1883
Addition	1903
Lincoln School	1894
Whittier School	1894
Harrison School	1894
Lowell School	1894
Addition	1903
Riverside School	1919
Addition	1922
Garfield School	1921

The total cost of all these buildings was \$175,000. The greatest need of the

city now is a high school building adequate to present and future needs. From \$300,000 to \$400,000, at a conservative estimate, will be required. "In spite of the very serious handicap in financial resources, due to the large amount of railway property which has been exempt from local taxation, the Brainerd schools have always maintained a high standard of scholarship, and this could only have been possible with



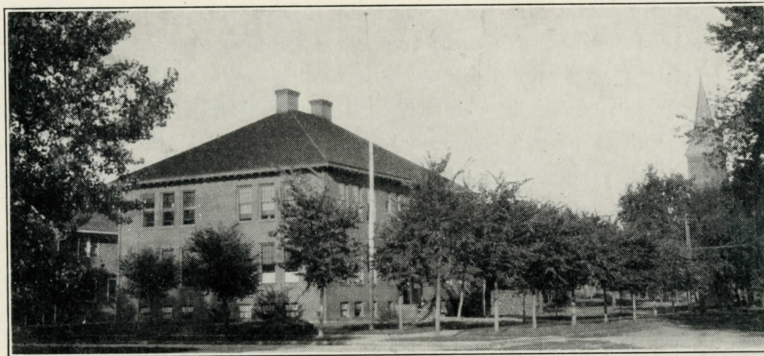
Harrison? Whittier? Lincoln?

a capable and efficient teaching force in both grades and high school." (W. C. Cobb.) The enrolment in the high school is rapidly increasing every year, and an unusually high percentage of the graduates continue their education in the State Teachers' Colleges, denominational colleges, and the University of Minnesota.

The teaching force in 1922 consisted of forty-six grade teachers and eighteen high and special teachers. The enrolment is about two thousand pupils, of whom between four hundred and five hundred are in high school, crowding that building from basement to attic. These figures contrast favorably with those of 1884, when the attendance was 320, altho the enrolment during the year was 960, on account of the transient character of so much of the population during those railroad building days. Then most of the pupils were strangers to one another. Now Brainerd is a city of homes, and most of the high school students have received their elementary training too in the Brainerd schools.

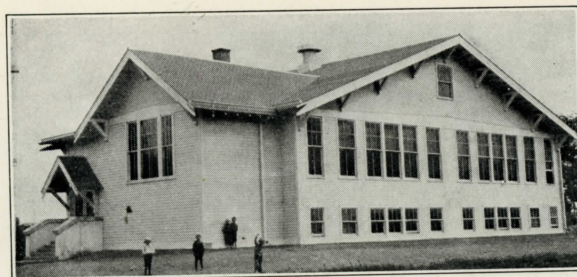
The superintendents since 1883 were W. J. Turner, J. A. Wilson, E. K. Cheadle, B. T. Hathaway, John L. Torrens, T. B. Hartley, and W. C. Cobb. High school principals of the last two decades include Mr. Hanft, Mr. McCarthy, R. R. Denison, M. B. Scherich, and Miss Mary Tornstrom. Of them all, no one has been more closely affiliated with educational work in the county than J. A. Wilson.

He came here in 1884, a graduate of Ohio Central College, the institution from which President Harding graduated a few years later. During Mr. Wilson's six years as principal, the schools more than doubled their enrolment and teaching force. For many years he was superintendent of the county schools. The development of the rural school districts of Crow Wing County bespeaks a splendid growth in every section of the county of material and educational advance-



St. Francis Catholic School.

ment. There are now 113 school districts, some having two schools. District Number One is at Crow Wing, Number Two at Mille Lacs. There are four high schools in the county. 5876 children attended school in the county last year under 242 teachers, 93 being rural school teachers. Very few typical "little red school houses" are to be found. Altho there is ample room for improvement, the schools of the county have developed into a splendid educational system.



Garfield School.

"The rural schools are in the throes of a great change and in the next ten years wonders will be wrought. Beauty of surroundings, intentness of purpose, and ambition born of remoteness are assets of the country children. To keep these advantages and to add the better teachers, higher branches, and longer school terms are efforts in the right direction." (Mrs. Irma Camp Hartley, County Superintendent of Schools.)

Public Library.

BRAINERD early took steps to establish a public library. At a meeting held in Bly's Hall on June 22, 1872, with Dr. C. P. Thayer chairman, Rev. Gilfillan reported that \$160 had been raised for library purposes.

The present Library Association was organized about ten years later with Henry I. Cohen president. A room upstairs in the old depot was fitted up as a library, interested friends furnishing free all the paper, paint, lumber, and labor necessary. Lectures and entertainments netted large sums for the purchase of books. An excursion to Walker in 1892 added \$500 more for books, for O. O. Winter, superintendent of the Brainerd and Northern Railroad and a member of the library board, returned one-half of the ticket money to the library.

The present library was built in 1905 at a cost of \$12,000. Andrew Carnegie donated the building; the city pays for its maintenance. The library is a valuable adjunct to the public school work in the city.

"Glass Blowers," a large, fine painting, has been presented to the Brainerd Public Library by the heirs of Thomas R. Congdon, the artist. Mr. Congdon formerly lived in Brainerd. Later he took up art painting, with great success. The painting, which is valued at \$4500, has been exhibited in Europe and has won most favorable criticism.

"Good books are good friends—get acquainted." D.



Brainerd Public Library.

Music.

DRESSKELL'S Band, organized in 1882, was one of the best amateur bands in the state, and for more than twenty years literally played a big part in the city's development. The organizer and director, William Dresskell, was a thorough and highly educated artist with a wealth of experience, to whom many musicians attribute their success.

Gil Hartley presented to the city the band stand which stood for many years in the Depot Park on Front Street. He also gave band suits to the twenty-four members of Dresskell's Band.

The present Municipal Band, organized June 28, 1907, had its beginning in Southeast Brainerd. The first leaders were William P. Bartsch and Dr. Frank Sykora. William Graham, Christ H. Elvig, and E. H. Bergh have also made names for themselves as prominent bandsmen. Mr. Bergh trained a number of younger musicians a few years ago, and organized a splendid symphony orchestra.

Old timers will recall the Brainerd Philharmonic Society and the Aeolian Quartet—Miss Mayme Mitchell, soprano, Miss Bertie Robinson, alto, E. O. Webb, tenor, S. F. Alderman, bass, and Miss Nellie Merritt, accompanist. During Homecoming Week (1922) an "Olde Tyme" Double Quartet in costumes of yesteryear, composed of Mesdames W. A. Erickson, Charles W. Hoffman, Mal Clark, R. E. Bemmells, and Messrs. Roland Jenkins, Al Mraz, S. F. Alderman, and E. O. Webb, pleased everyone with beautiful old time songs.

Music lessons were taught in Brainerd as early as 1873. Perhaps no persons, however, have done more for the musical training of the youth of the city than Mrs. W. A. M. Johnstone and William P. Bartsch. They possess a rare combination of musical talent, enthusiasm, and teaching personality.

In February, 1903, the Brainerd Musical Club was organized with 85 members; now the club has 390. It has been eminently successful in providing high grade programs. Many artists of outstanding ability have given recitals here under the auspices of the Musical Club.

The community spirit of these women is further shown in the fact that they have organized study clubs of various kinds, engaged in social service, organized the Parent-Teachers Associations, and handled the sale of Red Cross seals every Christmas. These are but a few of their activities.



"Olde Tyme Songs."
Picture by Roland Jenkins.

The presidents of the club have been Mesdames W. H. Gemmell, C. M. Patek, Irma C. Hartley, Henry I. Cohen, Bruce Broady, O. H. Johnson, E. O. Webb, D. M. Clark, J. A. Thabes.

City Government.

THE first city council met on January 11, 1873, with the following city officials: Mayor Eber H. Bly, Aldermen Lyman P. White (president,) M. Tuttle, W. S. Heathcote, William Murphy, Anton Mahlum, and F. X. Goulett.

C. B. Sleeper was elected city attorney at fifty dollars per month, P. H. Trudell, recorder, Robert Macnider, treasurer, W. W. Hartley, justice, and A. F. McKay, chief of police.

At the meeting of the 13th, the Finance committee reported that the income from licenses and fines would be \$2,000. There was no money in the treasury at that time.

"Alderman Tuttle introduced a motion that a committee be appointed to wait upon the mayor and inform him that the Council is prepared to receive nominations for the police force. Motion prevailed The committee reported that the mayor had no appointments to make until some ordinances are passed—the committee was discharged." Whereupon a motion carried to appoint a committee of two to draw up two ordinances: "Relating to the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," and "Relating to the Disturbances of the Peace."

The first ordinance passed by the city council was "An Ordinance to regulate and license the sale of spirituous, vinous, fermented or intoxicating liquors in the City of Brainerd." The fee was fixed at seventy-five dollars per year. "The person so licensed will not sell or otherwise dispose of any spirituous, vinous, fermented, malt, or intoxicating liquors other than at the place designated in said license, nor on the Sabbath day, or evening, nor after twelve o'clock at night and until daylight the succeeding day, nor keep open such place during such time or times, nor on any general or special election day, nor to minors or to any person of unsound mind, nor to any habitual drunkard, nor to any person or persons after notification in writing by his, her, or their relatives, or the Chief of Police of said city, not to sell to him, her, or them; and that he will in all respects keep a quiet and orderly house, and not permit gambling with cards or any other device for money, or the representative of money, in the house or place of business of such person." The penalty for violating the terms of the license was \$15.00 to \$50.00 fine or ten to thirty days in the county jail, or both.

If the terms of this ordinance had been enforced to the letter in every city, town, and hamlet in the country, doubtless there would have been no Eighteenth Amendment.

Other ordinances passed by this council were as follows:—

- (2) To prohibit drunkenness and the disturbance of the peace.
 - (3) To prevent careless use of firearms, *et cetera*,
 - (4) To prevent indecent conduct,
 - (5) To prevent gaming and gambling,
 - (6) To suppress disorderly houses, *et cetera*,
 - (7) "To regulate the hawking and peddling of goods." The fee was \$50.00.
- The fine for violation of this ordinance was "not over \$50.00."

(8) "To prevent the encumbering of streets and alleys, sidewalks, lanes, and public grounds, and to prevent, and to punish, immoderate driving or riding in the streets, and to regulate the speed of cars and locomotives in said city." (The limit was six miles per hour!)

Nothing of importance in municipal affairs took place until 1875. In that year M. C. Russell, who was elected mayor in April, addressed the council as follows: "I would also call the attention of your body to the great necessity of making suitable provision for keeping the public wells in complete repair at all times, so that in case of fire, any or all of them could be worked to their fullest capacity." The next most important (?) communication of the mayor related to his avowed intention strictly to enforce all ordinances until amended or repealed. Thereupon he proceeded to enforce the Sunday closing ordinance to the letter. Attempts to repeal the obnoxious measure failed repeatedly. J. R. Pegg, president of the council, even refused to entertain a motion to vote on the repeal. On May 17, 1875, "President Pegg tendered his resignation and on motion of Alderman McNannay, properly carried, it was laid in the stove."

These comparatively unimportant matters were followed by an event never to be forgotten. Upon the resignation of Mayor Russell, a special election was held on May 28, 1875. Partly in fun, partly in protest, a certain element had nominated Thomas Lanihan to oppose Judge C. B. Sleeper. Tom was a well-meaning fellow who hauled garbage and did various odd jobs to earn enough to support his large family. He was poor and ignorant—no discredit to a man, but hardly the best qualifications to commend him for the mayorship. Doubtless many voted for Lanihan in the spirit of fun. Nevertheless, the election returns were a surprise to all and a shock to many. The result stood:—

Thomas Lanihan	64
C. B. Sleeper	58
3 others (total)	9

Brainerd had elected Thomas Lanihan!—or Lannihan, or Lennihan; the name is variously spelled, even in the official city records.

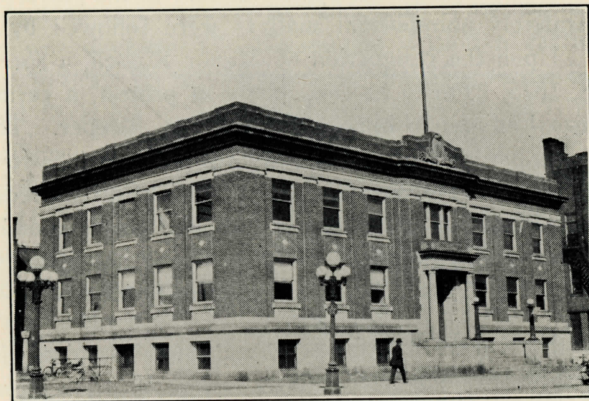
But of course he could not qualify. There must be some way to persuade him to give up the office. Brainerd could not have what many considered a "saloon bum" for mayor. Mayor Lanihan, however, did qualify. Friends supplied him with stovepipe hat, white shirt, broadcloth suit, and drinks. Then came speeches. Enemies of the new mayor then hoped to confuse him in the execution of his official duties, but Mayor Lanihan's common sense bade him "take under advisement" any matter which he could not handle offhand. His duties were not difficult, and he had friends who advised him well. Why should he give up his office? He wanted his children always to be able to speak of their father as "The Honorable Thomas Lanihan, Mayor of the City of Brainerd." Also, the office had been given to him at a democratic election; he could not shirk his sacred duty and public trust.

The deadlock came, however, in his relations with his council. They would not recognize him at all. They disapproved every appointment he made, and Brainerd was without a chief of police. Within a few weeks a motion was made

and carried to impeach the mayor for refusing to enforce the dog ordinance. The trial was set for July 30, 1875, but no record of it is to be found. Very few city council meetings followed (September 13, November 22, and January 18) and only minor matters were taken up, such as allowing bills. One example will suffice: a bill of \$1.50 for burying dogs was presented; the council allowed only seventy-five cents. When a city council has only such trivial business to consider, it is high time to give up the city charter and revert to a township form of government. In fact, as early as September 13, 1873, M. C. Russell in a Tribune editorial urged that Brainerd become a township, because the combined city and county governments were too expensive to maintain.

In the winter of 1876, the legislature revoked the city charter and authorized a township government. On March 14, 1876, the first town meeting was held. For several years only minor matters were taken up.

On November 18, 1881, an act of the legislature re-established city government here, incorporating the "City of Brainerd." The notice by the Secretary



Brainerd City Hall.

of State bears the date of November 21, 1881. On January 10, 1882, the city elected the following officials: Mayor B. F. Hartley, Aldermen James Dewar, George Stratton, William Ferris (president,) A. P. Farrar, George Forsythe, and Adam Brown. Leon E. Lum was appointed city attorney. The council fixed liquor licenses at \$50.00 per year.

The city records have been kept in various places. For a time they were in the old Bank of Brainerd vault. For years they were kept in the city offices, upstairs in the Park Opera House. When the present city hall was built, the records at last found a permanent home.

The municipal buildings—city hall, lock-up, and fire station—which were made possible by a \$75,000 bond issue, March 2, 1914, are a credit to the city.

Brainerd's first fire department was organized on February 13, 1872, in "the fine Billiard Hall of Askew." Thirty-seven members were enrolled, each paying his initial fee of one dollar.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the town board and ask them to pass a resolution "regulating the condition of stove pipes and chimneys in this town."

Also, "it was ordered that D. McNannay be appointed a committee to keep in repair the well and buckets belonging to block No. 47." Chief dependence for the fire fighting fluid was in the two wells on Front Street.

Mayors of Brainerd.

Spring Elections, annually.

Eber H. Bly1873-74
Thomas Lanihan1875-76

Lyman P. White.....1874-75
(Township Government,
1876-82).

M. C. Russell1875-
B. F. Hartley1882-84

Jas. S. Gardner.....1884-86
Werner Hemstead.....1888-90

H. J. Small1886-87
H. C. Stivers1890-
Mike Hagberg1891-92

C. H. Douglass.....1887-88
N. W. Wheatley.....1890-91

November Elections, biennially.

Werner Hemstead.....1892-94
John H. Koop.....1898-00
A. J. Halsted.....1906-07

A. J. Halsted1894-96
A. J. Halsted.....1900-04
R. R. Wise1907-08

John N. Nevers.....1896-98
Con O'Brien1904-06
Edward Crust1908-09

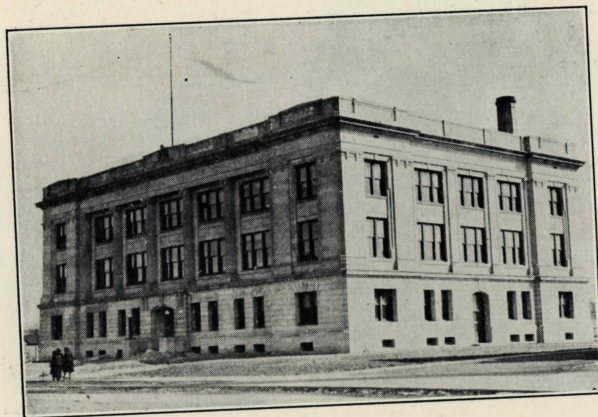
April Elections, biennially.

A. Ousdahl1909-11
R. A. Beise.....1915-19

H. P. Dunn1911-13
F. E. Little1919-23

R. A. Henning.....1913-15
Con O'Brien1923

CROW WING, the original county seat, had no public building of any kind. After the removal of the county seat to Brainerd, a contract was let to L. P. White for \$971.60, to build a jail on Fifth Street, between Laurel and Maple Streets. The building measured 18 feet by 28 feet, two stories high, having four 4 by 8 cells and two 8 by 8 cells, sheriff's offices, and on the second floor a court room.



Crow Wing County Court House.

"The jail part," quoting the Tribune, "is constructed of scantling lying flat, and spiked together with innumerable nails, making the walls solid as Gibraltar, and utterly impregnable to ordinary tools." 958 pounds of nails and spikes were used in the construction. (Note—This is the jail from which the two Indians were taken and lynched.)

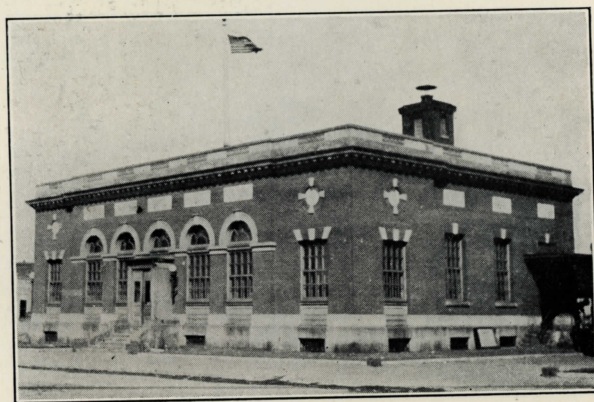
On February 29, 1872, the legislature authorized Crow Wing County to issue bonds to build a court house. Under this act, the county issued twenty-year,

seven per cent. bonds of \$30,000 on July 3, 1882. The court house and jail erected on Fourth Street, just north of the tracks, were sufficient for thirty years. In 1889, that part of the present county which is west of the Mississippi, formerly part of Cass County, was added to Crow Wing County, thus doubling its area.

Coincident with the advent of the mining industry and growing importance of the range, however, agitation for more commodious buildings made itself felt, but the special election in 1912 decisively defeated the proposed bond issue for new county buildings. Soon thereafter the legislature conveniently authorized a county board to bond the county for the necessary public buildings, without submitting the measure to the voters. The commissioners, acting upon this authority, erected a beautiful court house and county jail and sheriff's residence at Fourth and Laurel Streets. These buildings are among the best of their kind in the entire country. The location, too, is ideal. At last Brainerd and Crow Wing County have what we may aptly call, "A Public Square and Civic Center."

A memorial auditorium across the street, soldiers' monument on the corner, a park and scenic drive by the river, with the old trading post as its historical headquarters, and the county fair grounds in the natural amphitheater to the southwest would complete an arrangement of which the entire county and state could feel proud.

A postoffice was established in 1871 in Sherwood's Drug Store on Front Street. For years it was located in various buildings, the storekeeper receiving a moderate salary and the title of Postmaster in return for the light duties performed. Postmaster McFadden (1873) displayed the following notice:—"Post-



Post Office, Brainerd.

age stamps 3 cents; licked and stuck, 5 cents." No record is found showing the extent by which this service increased his pay.

Free mail delivery was instituted in 1901, under Postmaster N. H. Ingersoil. The first carriers were James J. Nolan, Russell Cass, John Thompson, and Carl Philo Brockway.

The present beautiful federal building, erected in 1911 at Sixth and Maple Streets, is adequate to the needs of Brainerd for years to come.

Early Brainerd.

PATHS and wagon trails among the pines were Brainerd's first streets. From North Tenth to the old Sixth Street School one could take a short cut through the dense woods, without passing a single building along the way. After storms the railroad often had to cut away trees blown over the tracks. Southeast and Northeast, where now a thousand homes are located, were then but a howling wilderness. The paths leading to those sections were half overgrown with brush and branches which had to be forced aside as one walked along. Oak and Kindred Streets, part of Brainerd's ten miles of concrete pavement, have taken their places, connecting the city with hundreds of miles of state paved highways.

Board walks in front of business places were the rule until about 1900. Henry I. Cohen deserves the credit for the first cement walk in Brainerd. When he learned of the railroad's intention of replacing the old Sixth Street sidewalk (south of the tracks) by another plank walk, and upon inquiry found that cement would cost \$120 more, he raised that amount among some of the business men.

Brainerd built up gradually during the seventies, the only setback being the panic of 1873. The boom of the early eighties gave new life to the city. Laborers, fortune-seekers, merchants thronged the streets. The hotels were crowded. Business flourished. The city grew at an abnormal rate.

A detailed description of Brainerd's business properties during the half century would necessarily be a dictionary-directory of doubtful utility. Some idea of the city in the late seventies can, however, be gained from "Old Timer's" account:—



Oak Street in 1922.

"The business part of the town was on Fifth, Front, Laurel, and Sixth Streets. Mr. Ferris was on the corner of Front and Fifth, where he was agent for the United States Express Company. John Martin kept a saloon where the hose house now stands. Mrs. Shupe was keeping a boarding house where the city hall stands. Pete Mertz kept a livery stable where the Harrison Hotel stands; little Pete Nelson worked for him. Mrs. Chapman kept a hotel on the corner where McColl is now. W. W. Hartley was editor of the Brainerd Tribune where the Northern Home Furnishing Co. is. Harry Quinen had a barber shop where the Brainerd Dispatch is now. Richard Parker worked for the Brainerd Tribune about three days a week and hunted rabbits in Southeast Brainerd the rest of the time. E. H. Bly had a double store on the corner of Sixth and Front. Harry Campbell had a dry goods store where the pool hall is. S. V. R. Sherwood was postmaster where the City Hotel was.

Mrs. Walter Davis had a book store in the same building. N. McFadden had a drug store where the Ransford annex is. Miss Mattie Kaley's restaurant stood on stilts where the First National Bank is now. It was the first building in that block. C. B. Sleeper had an office where the Olympia Candy Kitchen is. Judge Holland, county attorney, had an office near the old fire hall. George Whitney was sheriff; the jail was on Fifth Street just south of the hay market. Mrs. C. B. Sleeper kept a boarding house where Fitzsimmons and Wagner are. R. H. Paine had a meat market on the Hoffman corner. Charlie Wilson had a grocery store and saloon where the Hayes block is. Mrs. Grandelmeyer had a dress-making shop on Front Street between Third and Fourth. Jack O'Neil, who shot "Faker George" in 1877, kept the "Last Turn" Saloon. Judge Conant lived where the post office is, and Mr. Holland boarded there. J. L. Starcher kept a grocery store on Laurel Street. Ed French had a saloon, the Le Bon Ton, where the Lively Garage is. Tom Cantwell kept a grocery store where the Brainerd Grocery is now. Bob McGee ran the little pump station near the N. P. bridge and furnished water to the shops. Farnham and Lovejoy had a little saw mill on Boom Lake. L. P. White, Father of Brainerd, was agent for the Puget Sound Company, selling real estate." (Brainerd Dispatch, June 1, 1922.)



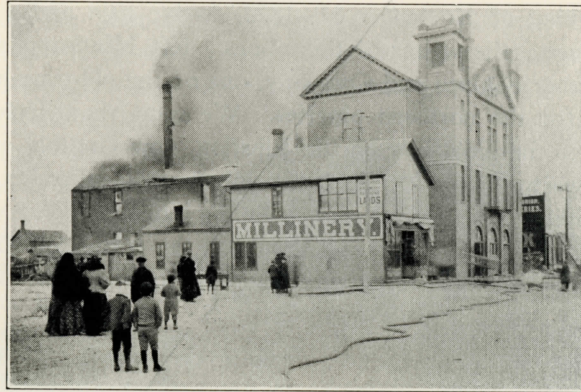
Sundberg's Jewelry Store, 1886.
A. F. Sorenson and Policeman
Fogelstrom.

A writer in 1883 described "Brainerd (as) a busy town of railroad mechanics and trainmen, built in the pine woods on the high bank of the Mississippi; and the people, with a good taste, rare in new western communities, have refrained from slaughtering the stately trees, and planted their pretty cottages among them, finding shelter from the keen Northern blasts in winter, and from the summer sun under the evergreen canopies. The town boasts of 7000 inhabitants, and is wholly the creation of the railroad." (Smalley's History of the Northern Pacific Railroad.)

Front Street was, for the most part, a row of little stores. Within hailing distance were any number of saloons, boarding houses, and some general merchandise establishments. Seth C. Thomas, father of Mrs. Judd Wright, received deposits and made loans in his little "banking" office in the rear of the Hill & Co. store. The Bank of Brainerd opened at Fifth and Front, where Larrabee's Cafe is now. Nearby were E. M. Westfall's clothing store, McFadden and Johnson's Pharmacy, J. T. Sanborn's City Hotel—the place to go after dances—a regular landmark. Among the many business houses advertising in the newspapers during the eighties were: W. A. Smith and Co., "Nobby and staple things in boots and shoes"; Leopold, "The Boss Clothier"; F. G. Sundberg, Jeweler; the Proud Bakery; C. B. Sleeper's real estate and law offices; C. V. Wadham, boots and shoes; the Brainerd Bazar: "See our 5 and 10 cent counters"; Linneman and Koop, dry goods; Conklin, Clark, and Co., hardware. This list might be continued indefinitely.

One of the early theaters was the "Variety Theatre," a ramshackle affair near the old hay market, destroyed by fire shortly after it was built.

The Sleeper Opera House, just north of the O'Brien Mercantile Company, was one of the finest amusement houses outside of the metropolitan cities. It



Sleeper Opera House—When the Fire Began.

was built of Brainerd red brick, and was 62 by 125 feet in extent and 65 feet high. Its auditorium seated 1000 people. The building was destroyed by fire.

The Park Opera House has for years been the leading playhouse in central Minnesota. It is also used for conventions, mass meetings, and high school commencements. The Old Settlers' Rally, July 5, 1922, took place here.



Parade, July Fourth, 1899. Recognize "Her"?

Logging and Lumbering.

JAMES M. QUINN wrote an interesting article in the Dispatch of May 4, 1922, on Old Lumber Jack Days. Part of it is reproduced herewith.

"On the morning of November 11, 1873, twelve men and a boy, the latter fifteen years of age, (the writer of these lines,) left Minneapolis in the employ of the Todd, Connor, Gaines and Company, one of the old-time lumber concerns of Minneapolis, for the northern pineries. We went via the old St. Paul and Duluth Railway to the Northern Pacific Junction, now Carlton, on the Northern Pacific railway, west of Duluth. At that point we changed trains, and went west to Brainerd, arriving there at one o'clock in the morning. We went to the old Leland House, then kept by Warren Leland, on the corner of Fifth and Laurel Streets. Brainerd then was composed of that part of town west of Sixth Street,



Typical Logging Camp Kitchen.

bounded by Laurel Street on the south, Front Street on the north, and the Mississippi river on the west. About all of the buildings were small frame shacks and log houses. There were several saloons along Front Street above the 'Last Turn.' South of Laurel Street was all pine forest, also north of the Northern Pacific right of way was dense pine forest to the Mississippi river.

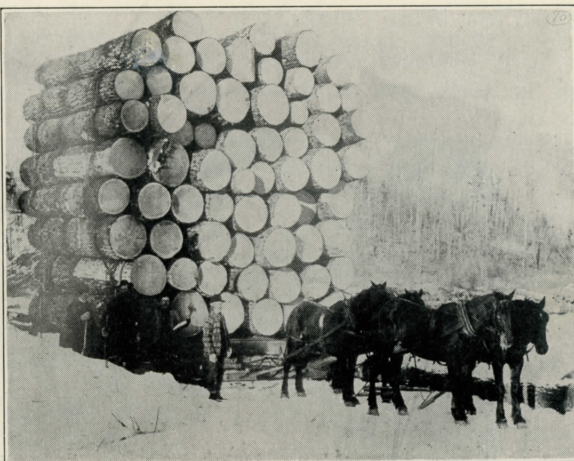
"The old Number One Saloon stood on the corner of Fifth and Laurel, across from the Leland House. There was also a bar at the Leland House, and the big strapping lumberjacks made the town howl. There was a man killed that night at the saloon next to the Last Turn, but I do not remember his name."

The crew proceeded northward to the "Woods," experiencing many pleasures and some hardships on the way.

"We cut fir and balsam boughs for our beds. Sam Hodgeson and I each had a blanket, and we made our beds on the pine boughs and were soon fast asleep. When we awoke, we had about five inches of snow on our blankets.

"There was work there all winter until April 2. We then broke up camp. When we got our checks, we were paid one-half when we got to Minneapolis, and a due bill for the other half, payable the next October. We left camp on April 3, walked across Crooked Lake on the ice, and on east to Dean Lake, out to Aitkin. Carl Douglas kept the Douglas House at Aitkin at that time. There were about 300 lumberjacks in Aitkin and they certainly had a wild time in that little town all night.

"It is now about 49 years since I first came to Brainerd and met those able and good-hearted, wholesouled lumberjacks. Most of them were foolish men for themselves. They made lots of money and spent it. They made much more for the other fellows (the lumbermen.) Those old-timers are mostly all gone now—just a few of us left."



31,400 Feet of Logs Near Crooked Lake.

YEARS ago the pioneers regarded the immense forests of Northern Minnesota as inexhaustible.

"The amount already cut in the past eighteen years seems not to have lessened the supply, and when, *if ever*, the pine shall begin to fail, the supply of hardwood and of other soft woods such as poplar, cedar, basswood, and soft elm exists even in the pine area in vast and inexhaustible quantities.

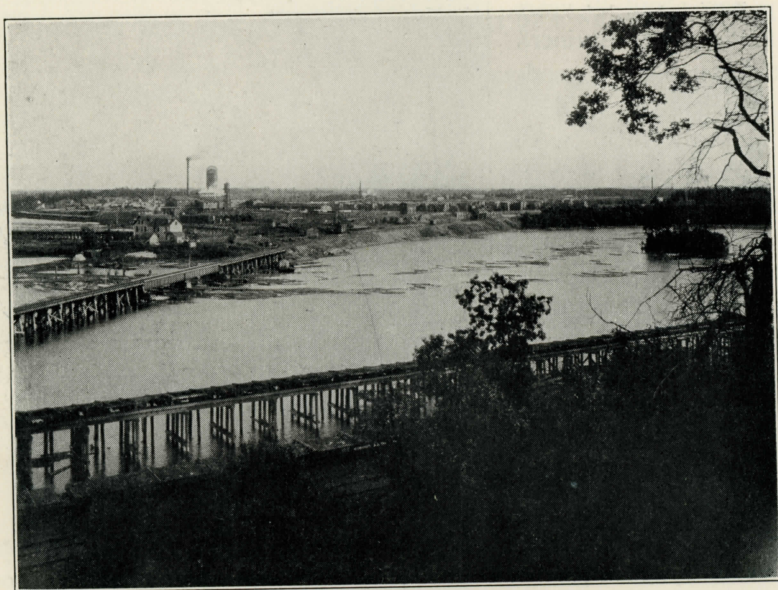
"Probably one-half of the area of Crow Wing County is covered with a heavy growth of excellent timber, consisting of hard and soft maple, basswood, ash (brown and white,) pine, butternut, spruce, poplar, birch, fir, cottonwood, and some hickory. There is enough timber in this country for domestic use to last *for ages to come.*" (1899)

The old logging days are over. The woodman's ax and saw in a few years felled the forests which had been growing for generations.

The first sawmill was near the railroad bridge. Other mills, too, operated in and near the city, some of them changing ownership frequently. The J. J. Howe and Company mill, located one mile below the railroad bridge, had a capacity of 90,000 feet of lumber, 150,000 shingles and 30,000 laths per ten hour day. During 1887 they shipped an average of four cars of their product each day. They employed about 150 men the year around.

The Brainerd Lumber Company was an industry second in importance only to the Northern Pacific shops. It was one of the finest lumbering properties in the state. The capacity of the mill (in 1900) was "from fifty to fifty-five million feet per annum, with an average daily shipment of twenty cars of lumber." From 450 to 500 men were employed during the sawing season, and about 600 men in the woods in the winter. By 1905 the available supply of logs had dwindled to such an extent that the company was obliged to withdraw its mills, and moved to Northwestern Canada. This action marked the passing of a great industry, and at the same time, as we shall note, the dawn of a new era for Brainerd and Crow Wing County.

The Brainerd Lumber Company owned a controlling interest in the railroad to the north, now the Minnesota and International Railway. As an inducement



Brainerd Lumber Co.

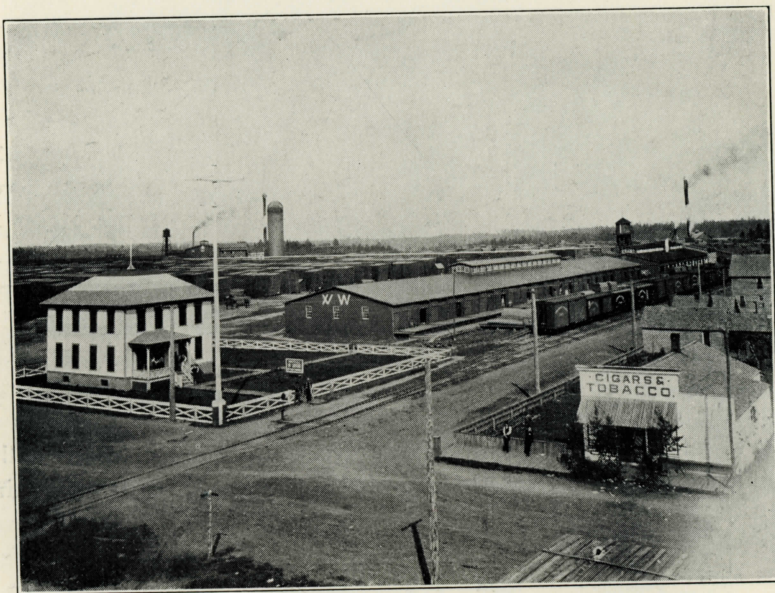
and aid to the saw mill and railroad to come to Brainerd, the city and county issued bonds to the extent of \$150,000, much of this money being used to finance the building of the dam. A substantial sum was raised by a later bond issue "to build a bridge over the dam." Since the dam had not yet been completed, a good share of this bridge money was devoted to that purpose, so that the terms of the bond issue would be fulfilled—for the bridge had to be over the dam. The charter was granted to Chas. F. Kindred & Co. in 1886. The dam was described as having "a head of 20 feet, with sufficient flow to secure 25,000 H. P. and a boomage overflowing 3,000 acres, forming a reservoir 12 miles in length capable of holding 1,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 feet of logs."

Originally, the dam was planned for that narrow place in the river a short distance upstream from the Laurel Street bridge. Had it come there, it would have flooded extensive areas of low land on both sides of the river, and created a

large lake in the heart of the city. However, the dam was built a mile or more to the north, near the present Rice Lake.

On August 22, 1912, the county refunded the \$100,000 six per cent. issue at four per cent. and sold the bonds to the State of Minnesota. Former County Auditor J. F. Smart said that he never affixed his official signature more willingly than to this transaction, for it represents a saving to the county of \$2,000 interest money annually.

The water power at the dam does not run to waste. Located at the site of the old saw mill is the large, modern mill of the Northwest Paper Company, employing a great many men. The paper mill is easily the second largest industry in the city.



Brainerd Lumber Co.

Brainerd also has a sash and door factory (Kampmann and Son) and three lumber companies (the Mahlum, Lakeside, and Standard) reminding us of the great sawmills which are gone forever.

On May 3, 1922, a Building and Loan Association was organized by S. R. Adair, W. R. Greenwood, M. H. Nelson, Theodore B. Brusegaard, H. P. Dunn, Mons Mahlum, Carl Adams, Elmer Dahl, and E. O. Webb as officers and directors. The purpose of the association is to help finance prospective home owners upon mutually advantageous terms. Already a number of dwellings have been financed through this association. Brainerd bids fair to remain "a city of homes."

FEW men, if any, have done more for Brainerd in a big way than C. F. Kindred. He came to the city in the seventies in charge of the land department of the Northern Pacific Railway and made friends immediately by his good-natured, polite personality. Mr. Kindred built the dam and owned the city water



The Dam—Never More Beautiful.

works and the electric light contract. He was candidate for Congress against Minnesota's late senior senator, Knute Nelson. Mr. Kindred's enthusiasm and vision in business and civic life and his broad attitude on public affairs were



North West Paper Co. D. M. Clark Fishing.

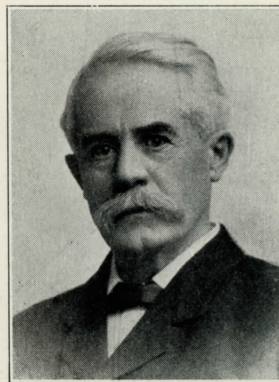
such as to cause people to place their confidence in him. This many of them did. One prominent former resident, when asked by the author of this volume what his main business interests were, replied, "I went into whatever Kindred told me to."

C. N. PARKER came to Brainerd as superintendent of the Superior and Pacific Car Wheel Co., Laurel Street, east of Broadway, in June, 1872. Mr. Parker later was very prominent in iron and brass foundries, having foundry interests in St. Paul, Albana, Oregon, South Tacoma, Washington, and Brainerd. Associated with him for many years was H. W. Topping, a valued partner. The Parker-Topping Company leases its property from the Northern Pacific, for whom it has been doing a considerable amount of work. At present the foundry is closed, pending the outcome of certain business and labor conditions affecting the agreement with the railroad.

To Mr. Parker belongs the distinctive honor of having piloted the first locomotive into Minnesota. Several years ago, the Citizens State Bank, one of the many business enterprises with which he was identified, distributed calendars with the picture of the engine and its engineer.

Mr. Parker's faith in Brainerd was shown by the fact that he built here an electric street car system, from the Sixth Street School to the Brainerd Lumber Company saw mills in the northeast. In an earlier system, horse drawn cars were used.

The street car business ended abruptly with the severe storm of June 2, 1898, which destroyed the Kindred Street bridge, over the ravine separating the two parts of the city. Since it would have required months in which to rebuild the wrecked bridge, and the amount of business did not warrant the continuing of the



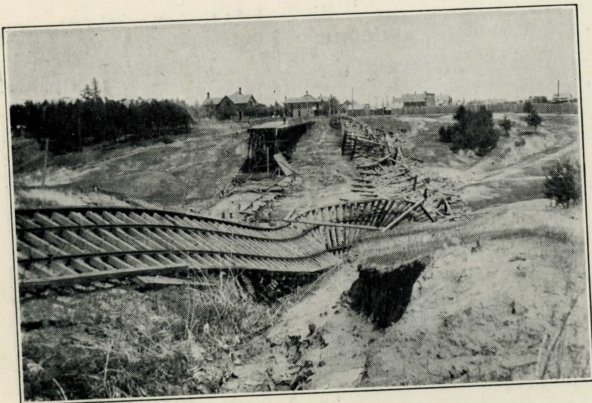
C. N. Parker.



Street Car on Sixth—Also Columbia Block.

line under these circumstances, the street cars were loaded upon railroad flat cars and shipped to Duluth. Cars of this old type are now practically non-existent. Evidences of the old tracks, however, remained along the route, especially in Northeast, for many years.

C. N. Parker and his son, Fred S. Parker, installed the first telephone switchboard in the city upstairs in a back room of the present Knights of Columbus building. When the office was moved (1896) to the rear of the Northern Pacific Bank building, Front and Seventh Streets, a telephone directory of eighty-four names was printed. Most of the 'phones were in business houses, very few in residences. Some letters in the alphabet were entirely unrepresented, for example, "J" and "O." Not a Johnson or an Olson had a telephone,



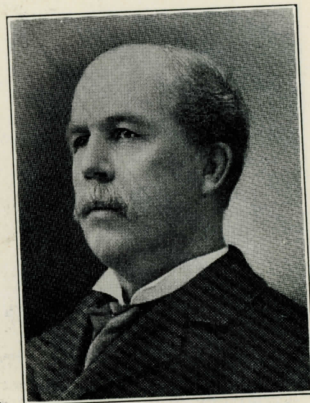
Wreck of East Brainerd Bridge After Storm.

and only one Anderson! The Northwest Telephone Co. directory now has about two thousand names—quite a contrast.

C. N. Parker died on December 20, 1911, being survived by an only son, Fred S. Parker, since deceased. The beautiful band stand in Gregory Park is a memorial presented by his heirs to the city of Brainerd. (See picture of Municipal Band.)

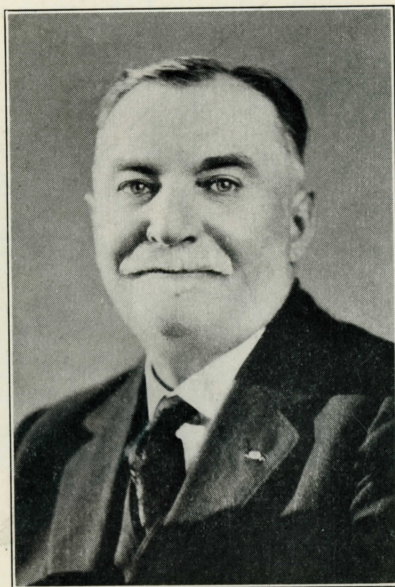
AN active pioneer was Judge George W. Holland, who came here in October, 1871, as Brainerd's first attorney. For nearly thirty years he was county attorney and judge of the district court. He was one of the organizers of the first bank, the Bank of Brainerd, 1881—now the First National Bank, of which he was a director continuously until his death. He was very active in various lines of real estate, being especially prominent in the organization of several mining companies.

Mr. Holland willed one thousand dollars to each of the churches in the city and a tract of land to the City of Brainerd.



Judge G. W. Holland.

ONE of the most energetic civic boosters Brainerd has ever had is Ransford R. Wise. He passed through Brainerd in 1883 on his way to Dakota, where he was active in the organization of the State of North Dakota. At Minnewaukan he built a splendid hotel, the Arlington. Soon thereafter, when the railroad line was established elsewhere, thus paralyzing business at Minnewaukan, Mr. Wise decided to locate his hotel in Brainerd. He performed an unheard-of feat: dissembling his hotel, he transferred it by trains a distance of 322 miles and reconstructed it in Brainerd without breaking a light or a glass. Each piece was marked to correspond with memoranda showing where it went, the reconstruction not varying in any detail from the original plan. He operated the Arlington Hotel (located just east of the present depot) until it burned, January first, 1904. During that year he built the Ransford Block at Sixth and Front Streets. He was instrumental in the building of the Park Opera House (1890,) of which association he was president for a number of years. When fire destroyed the large, fine Columbia Block, built by W. D. McKay, a group of men, including Mr. Wise, built the Iron Exchange Building upon the same and adjacent lots. In 1918 he built the Anna Block at Seventh and Front Streets, which includes several stores and fifteen fully equipped apartments. Practically all of an entire block on Front Street has been built or purchased by Mr. Wise. In addition, he owns large tracts of agricultural and ore lands.



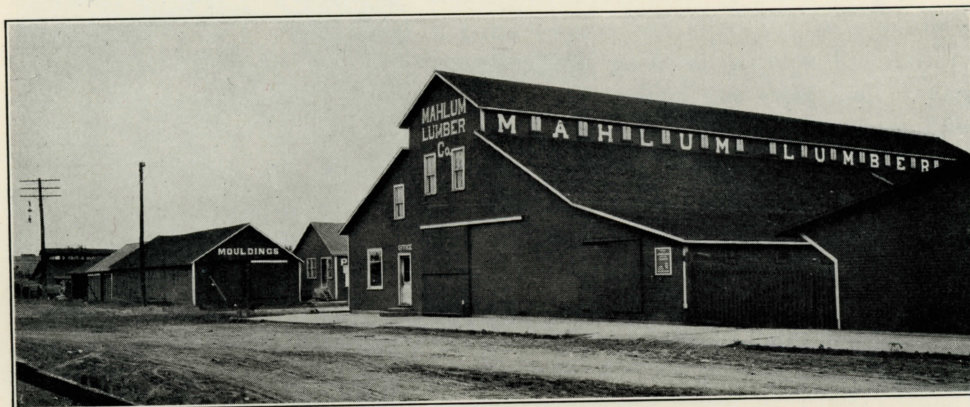
R. R. Wise.



Arlington Hotel, Sixth and Main.

Mr. Wise's extensive participation in business real estate in Brainerd proves beyond a doubt his faith in the future of this community. He has been honored with the presidency of many organizations, including the Northern Minnesota Development Association, Chamber of Commerce, and the Ten Thousand Lakes Association.

MONS MAHLUM stands out as one of Brainerd's most successful business men. He came to Brainerd from Norway in 1888. He was a grocer from 1892 to 1900, when he entered the lumber business. The Mahlum Lumber Company, which he organized in 1914, has expanded to such an extent that now it is the largest system of retail lumber yards in the state, excepting the twin cities and Duluth, very few others having one-half the volume of business. Branch yards are maintained at Crosby and Pine River. At one time there were nine



branch yards, but for efficiency of management they have been concentrated into a few places.

Mr. Mahlum has been a member of the Library Board, Board of Education, and Water and Light Board, is prominent in the Chamber of Commerce, having been on the advisory board since its organization, and is president of the First State Bank of Crosby and Vice President of the Citizens State Bank of Brainerd. In 1922 he was elected president of "Mjøsenaaget," a national association with over 1100 members.

OTHERS who were prominent in the building up of real estate in Brainerd and vicinity, and are mentioned elsewhere in this book, include George D. LaBar, A. G. Trommald, Con O'Brien, W. D. McKay, Henry I. Cohen, Dr. Walter Courtney, James S. Gardner, Dr. J. A. Thabes, Fred A. Farrar, and Mrs. Emma Forsythe.

THE Chamber of Commerce was organized as the Commercial Club in January, 1905, holding its first meeting in the office of J. M. Elder. The first board of directors were the following: Con O'Brien, president, Henry I. Cohen, vice president, W. D. McKay, secretary, F. A. Farrar, treasurer, Werner Hemstead, George D. LaBar, R. R. Wise, J. M. Elder, F. J. McGinnis, C. D. Johnson, J. T. Sanborn, Dr. W. Courtney, C. N. Parker, H. P. Dunn, W. H. Cleary, and D. M. Clark.

Recently the Chamber of Commerce changed its name to the Brainerd Civic and Commerce Association. It occupies luxurious quarters in the Iron Exchange Building.

The purpose of the Association is to further the best interests of Brainerd and the vicinity in every way possible and to put Brainerd on the map and keep it there. Several important conventions, successful lake region publicity, and numerous projects of local nature are among the achievements of the Association.

THE Brainerd Business Men's Association is in no way affiliated with the Civic and Commerce Association. Each maintains its own offices and secretary.

The main objects of the Business Men's Association pertain to the relationships between members and their customers and clerks.

Since 1916 the directorship has not changed: A. T. Fisher, F. H. Gruenhagen, A. A. Arnold, A. L. Hoffman, Con O'Brien, G. A. Beale, and O. A. Peterson. Judge Gustav Halvorson is attorney for the association. The membership averages 135 business and professional men.



Municipal Band. Always Ready With a Tune.



Gregory Park After the Storm. Old Episcopal Church in the Distance.



The Brainerd Elks Boost Everything Boostable.

Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE in a primitive way was practiced to some extent by the Indians long before the first white man navigated the upper waters of the Mississippi. They gathered a harvest of wild rice each year, raised a little corn and some ponies and dogs.

About a century ago the United States government attempted to make farmers out of the Indians in some parts of the territory, including the region about Gull River. Chief Hole-in-the-Day was in charge, under the guidance of an experienced farmer. For a time the venture looked as tho it might prove successful, but it failed.



Ox Team in Parade, 1922.

The importance of agriculture in the county in 1870 can easily be summarized from the Federal Census Reports of that year.

There were only five farms in the county in 1870, and they were located near Crow Wing. Daniel S. Mooers owned about one-half of all the stock in the county. Timothy Mooers had nearly as much. The other three were unimportant. All five had a total of 380 acres of improved land, land and buildings having an estimated value of \$10,000. The machinery and implements were valued at \$990. Problem: how many modern tractors, mowers, hayloaders, grainbinders, cornbinders, silo fillers, and threshing machines will \$990 buy? The crops raised were wheat, Indian corn, and oats. The live stock in the county in 1870 were: 39 horses, 1 mule, 35 milk cows, 18 working oxen, 62 other cattle, 67 swine, no sheep.

On July 10, 1870, Richard Ahrens came to the present site of West Brainerd, where he took up a homestead and planted a little garden and some corn. Mr. Ahrens states that "trees were thicker than hairs on a dog's back"—farming was out of the question.

Then came the lumbermen, followed by the farmers of the eighties and nineties, raising their crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes, then rye, corn, and clovers.

Agriculture did not progress very rapidly, however, until the last twenty years or so, when large farms and clearings have been made in every township, this work becoming more important each year.

"The soil in the highlands is a sandy loam and in some places a mixture of sand and clay. The soil in the lowlands is black muck, vegetable mold, and in some places peat with sand or clay subsoil." (State Bureau of Immigration.)



Farm Machinery in Parade, 1922.

Most of the timber is second growth, which is easily removed. For the average farmer, the fuel problem is solved for many years to come. Much timber is cut for building purposes. There is considerable wild meadow land.

The county is blessed with rainfall which is adequate and well distributed as to time and place. There are about 700 lakes and numerous streams, including the Father of Waters. Springs abound. Wells are drilled with the assurance of reaching cold, sparkling water at an inexpensive depth.

The crops are many, few places presenting better opportunity for diversified farming. In addition to the grains already mentioned, the farmers raise beans, peas, potatoes, alfalfa, timothy, garden produce of all kinds, fruits and berries. Wild blueberries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, cranberries, currants, gooseberries, and thornapples are picked by a thousand families each year.

"Dairying is proving the chief source of wealth to the farmer today. At first, few of the recognized dairy breeds were raised. Now Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Red Polled, and Hereford breeds are the rule. No one type is dominant." (E. G. Roth.)

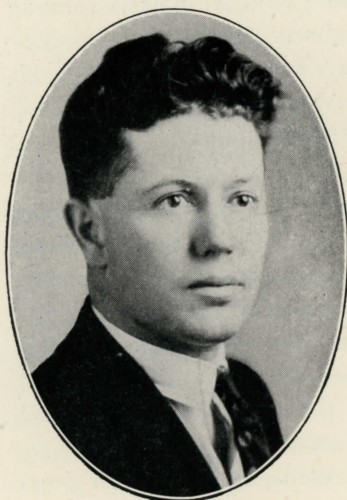
"In 1919 the county had five creameries with an output of 374,352 pounds of butter. It also has one cheese factory, with an output of 7,300 pounds of cheese. The live stock of the county was as follows: 4420 horses, 15,558 cattle, 6692 sheep, and 2702 swine." (State Board of I.)

"Poultry raising probably follows dairying in importance. More than 25,000 baby chicks were raised in the county during 1922." (E. G. Roth.)

The raising of hogs and sheep assumes greater proportions each succeeding year, there being very few of the diseases common in many other localities.

Bees thrive on the clover and other flowers.

Prosperous farms are found everywhere in the county. Farm homes equipped with furnace heat, electricity, running water, and other modern conveniences have taken the places of settlers' cabins. Large, fine barns shelter valuable stock. Excellent roads, paved or graded, connect all parts of the county with splendid marketing centers. Rural schools, numbering 102, rival the city schools. Rural churches are many.



E. G. Roth.

According to the State Bureau of Immigration, Crow Wing County has a land area of 648,879 acres and a water area of 81,570 acres. The 1148 farms had a crop acreage in 1919 as follows: corn 12,149; wheat, 3,669; rye, 2,365; potatoes, 1,868; oats, 9,595; barley, 680; flax, 80; hay, 31,074—a total of 61,480 acres plus gardens and miscellaneous crops. Land can be purchased at ten to one hundred dollars per acre, according to improvements and location with reference to markets. There are in the county approximately 5,000 acres of school lands unsold.

Organizations of farmers to promote agricultural development began ten years ago with A. J. Gafke as county agent. He was followed by E. A. Colquhoun and E. G. Roth.

The very first Crow Wing County fair was held on Saturday, October 5, 1872. Only comparatively recently, however, have these fairs developed to importance, and now they are regarded as highly worth while. The county fair is held annually at Pequot.

"PEAT is the name given to a class of soils formed through the ages by the partial decomposition of grasses and mosses growing in swamps and shallow lakes which, for some reason, have dried out, leaving a bed of 'peat,' varying in depth from a few inches to forty or fifty feet.

"Well-decomposed soil, when properly drained, makes excellent farming land. Marl, often found under peat beds or along its edges, is excellent for 'sweetening' the soil.

"Among the most successful crops are clover, timothy, celery, cabbage, and other truck crops. (The farming of peat lands presents a study far different from that of the mineral soils and is still in an experimental stage in most counties.) (E. G. Roth, County Agricultural Agent.)

"MARL is a substance that has been known for years, the definition being 'a lime-enriched clay or sand.' Its uses are varied, the most important being: a base for cement, a surfacing for sand roads, and a sweetener for sour soils.

"There are many deposits in Crow Wing County. The largest known is in Ideal Township, about twenty-five miles north and east of Brainerd. This deposit covers an area of about four miles square and where tested measures about sixteen feet deep. The deposit seems very uniform, the chemical analysis running 98.91% CaCO_3 ." (Walter M. Murphy, County Highway Engineer.)

Iron Ore Mining.

SIXTY per cent. of all the iron ore mined in the United States comes from Minnesota. The state's three great iron ranges, the Mesaba, the Vermilion, and the Cuyuna, produce approximately forty-five million tons of ore annually. The mines employ 22,000 men, supporting no less than 125,000 persons.

True, the Cuyuna Range is the least valuable of these three great ore deposits; nevertheless the fact that it lies within Crow Wing County and even touches Brainerd must not be disregarded when we recount the resources, natural and acquired, and forecast the future development of the county.

The Cuyuna district is named in honor of Cuyler Adams and his fellow prospector, his dog Una—"Cuy" and "Una."

Interest in these deposits began in 1903, following the appearance of a rough sketch in a report of the United States Geological Survey, describing the probable course of the Mesaba Ore District if continued westwardly. Prospecting began. The Orelands Mining Company was formed, but at first no Brainerd men would buy stock. Later, a few local men did purchase shares, and were really surprised a few months later to learn that their stock had appreciated in value and was actually bringing dividends.

Altho the major developments took place near the present "range towns," some prospecting and mining were carried on from one to four miles south and southwest of Brainerd. William C. White, R. R. Wise, George W. Holland, and

a few others purchased lands, drilled thereon, and found considerable ore. The company owns nine hundred acres in that vicinity. In 1905 they interested W. A. Barrows and Mr. Pope of Pittsburgh. Later, they leased an eighty to M. A. Hanna & Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, who sunk shafts and commenced mining near Barrows. 48,000 tons were mined in one season.

There are sixteen underground and open pit mines in the county. Altho most of the ore is of a rather low grade, even now it is very valuable, and in time it will add many millions to the wealth of the county.

The coming of the mining industry is one of the best things which have ever happened to Brainerd and Crow Wing County. It has literally lifted this community "out of the rut" and out of much of its provincialism and has placed it well on the way toward a prosperous and liberal future.

"Before and After."

By Carl Zapffe, Geologist.

THE mining industry came into being in Crow Wing County in 1904, and, without a question, it inaugurated in Brainerd a period of development which was the real forerunner of the present substantial progress and growth, such as had never before been approached in its entire existence. It is our purpose to give at this time a word-picture of Brainerd as it then appeared to a newcomer, to one who came here because of the mining industry and who has remained here and has been active in the upbuilding of the city.

To the newcomer, Brainerd, in 1905, appeared like a place gone to seed. The city has suffered many reverses in its day, but has always bobbed up smiling and better. In 1905 Brainerd was still mourning the loss of the saw-mill and what went before that. Logging had disappeared from the vicinity and log-drives on the Mississippi river were of the small, cleanup order. Lumberjacks, who formerly were numerous here, could be seen then for only a few minutes at the depot, when changing trains. Lath mills failed to survive. Even Indians were rare topics of conversation hereabouts, and with their disappearance from the vicinity had gone also trading in furs and blueberries, which at one time were handled here in stupendous quantities. Frequently Brainerd had had wrested from it portions of its railroad prestige and railroad equipment, and now talk was current that the railroad shops might be taken away. People, in general, did not seem busy, and were wont to congregate in the Ransford Hotel lobby, and observe the strangers. Front Street was the premier business street, but the drift of business to Laurel and toward Seventh was evident and the loss of the prestige of Front Street was imminent.



Carl Zapffe.

There were still some old land marks near Fourth and Front, including an old bowling-alley in a dingy basement; and on Fifth and Front were old shacks in one of which was a lady-barber shop. The Earl Hotel, Jule Jamieson, proprietor, was of brick veneer and stood opposite the present Fire Hall; it was destroyed by fire about 1910. The Horse Shoe Saloon and restaurant, George West, proprietor, was on Laurel and Sixth. The only paved street was Fourth Street North; the pavement was a mixture of dirt and stones and called macadam. Any one "Seeing Brainerd" was taken up Fourth Street and then down Fourth Street, and the ride ended. All other streets were but two ruts in sand, with sand and more sand ahead and to the sides, and always an abundance of sand burs to prick one's ankles. Gregory Park was nothing but a promiscuous collection of young trees. It is hard to believe that Brainerd can have made the strides in its improvements that are seen today on every hand.

It took three hours to drive a team of horses with a buggy through the sand from Brainerd to Round and Gull Lakes. In the same time one could drive to Deerwood. Today one can make either trip in thirty minutes.

Altho there were exceptions to the rule, most of the farmers of that time were of the pioneer kind and their methods of farming were not up to date. Small plowed areas were the rule and potatoes and corn were the main crop. There were no high-grade cattle. Alfalfa had not been tried. There was not one silo in Crow Wing county. Dairying was not tried, and cattle were raised for beef. The cattle were not of a kind to boast about. Brainerd men would go about the country and buy a head here and there and herd them into Brainerd. Farm buildings were crude. Every man was for himself; no clubs, no rural telephones. Little did the farmer raise and little did he sell. Brainerd's growth as a city and the progress of its people were locked inseparably with the development within the county, but the knowledge of that fact seemed to be lacking locally, or it went unheeded. The disappearance of the logger, lumberman, Indian trader and the like were being mourned; pioneer methods of settlers and farmers were tolerated; it was evident in Brainerd that the people were living in the past. The business men were not united; they would not work together for the common good. Yes, a few would fish together. That Brainerd's future was linked with the development within its own county was brought vividly to Brainerd's attention when the mining industry began here, but it took five years or so before its effect was noticeable and the change took place.

The advent of the mining man was a novelty to Brainerd people in 1904-1905. The man who spent his time in the field wore a style of clothing unlike that of the lumberman. The dip-needle of the prospector attracted the curiosity of all. By 1906 many a poor and discredited settler had obtained for his otherwise worthless land a big quantity of cash from one who believed his land might have ore. By 1906 many a forty-acre tract had been drilled and ore had been discovered. By 1908 two shafts had been sunk, and one of the two properties was being made into an operating mine. The discoveries of ore were genuine. A new industry had been brought into being. Railroad spurs were being built. Drilling was being done within the city limits of Brainerd and ore was found. By

1908 the feverishness of drilling had abated and by 1922 explorations had subsided. In 1911 the first ore was shipped from the new "Cuyuna" iron ore district.

Brainerd men had acquired mineral lands. Some leased them to operators and obtained an annual royalty payment and some sold the lands. Money was obtained too quickly. Many new people were brought to Brainerd by this business. New towns sprung up rapidly and some have grown to be big and thrifty places. Brainerd had to pull itself up out of the sand to hold its place as the leading city of the county. New and pretty homes were started; streets were paved with cement; a city-hall was built; an auto truck replaced the horse-pulled cart in the fire-hall; a new water system was built; and the buildings in the business district are first class and rapidly replacing the old, time-worn structures.

The mining man has put great sums of money into farmers' pockets; he has built new towns and made markets for the farmers; and today the county is dotted with intelligent and thrifty farmers whose industry is guided by organized clubs, and big production and high-grade stock is the rule that governs. Such a change in the county; such a change in Brainerd! Instead of doing all business, as before, in two blocks on Front Street, Brainerd now has a dozen blocks on almost as many different streets. Bank deposits have risen from about \$1,000,000 for two banks in 1905 to \$3,375,000 for four banks in 1922. It does not seem possible that Brainerd could have been transformed in so brief a period.

The Brainerd Water Supply.

"UP to 1908 the Minnesota Water Works Company supplied Brainerd with water from the Mississippi River. In that year the city purchased this plant for \$57,500. The most important change in the operation was the continuous introduction into the water of liquid chlorine to make the water safe against typhoid fever. Those who could afford it purchased daily from private parties a special supply of well water for drinking purposes.

"The character and condition of the distributing system became so bad that in 1918 the citizens, by an overwhelming vote, authorized bonding the public utilities for \$300,000 to pay for a new system. The pipe system is daily being improved, using current earnings. The city has twenty-two miles of pipe.

"The river supply has been abandoned. Water is now taken from a gravel bed, located first by extensive drilling, on land bordering the river south of Boom Lake. The gravel bed lies about 100 feet below the level of the bottom of the river. Steel tubes, eight inches in diameter and fitted with brass screens, have been sunk into this gravel, and electric pumps draw up the water and deliver it to a 750,000 gallon concrete reservoir, thence into the mains. Two large gasoline engines are available to run the fire service pumps if electric power fails.

"The system includes a water tower, or elevator reservoir, 140 feet high, an attractive and imposing structure, standing near the railway depot. It is novel because built wholly of concrete. The bowl holds 300,000 gallons. The water serves the city at night and stands as a reserve supply at all times. (See picture.)

"The water is colorless, pure, very cold, requires no treatment of any kind, and is splendid drinking water. The fire service is exceptionally good.

"The public utilities—including also electricity, for lighting, heating and power—are in charge of a commission of three men appointed by the mayor for six year terms: Carl Zapffe, A. A. Weidemann, and A. A. Arnold. Each has served from six to ten years already. W. D. McKay is the secretary of the board." (By Carl Zapffe.)

These men, who planned and developed this efficient system, merit commendation.

The Lakes.

CROW WING County is blessed with hundreds of beautiful lakes. Winding trails and old logging roads penetrate the surrounding woods of pine, birch, oak, and poplar. Fragrant flowers beyond number may be found, especially in spring and early summer. One morning the writer picked thirty-one different



Mille Lacs Lake.

kinds of wild flowers within half an hour. Gorgeous autumn foliage, fragrance of pine trees, Indian summers, glorious sunsets, and ideal climate are but a few of the many charms of this region.

Mille Lacs Lake, which touches the southeastern part of the county, measures eighteen by twenty miles, and has ocean waves—"all but the smell of salt." "Here is a vision of sky meeting water, a vast blue and green expanse which on windy days whips itself into foaming whitecaps and high waves tossing themselves toward the heavens." (St. Albans.)

To the northwest of Brainerd we come to the Gull Lake chain—fifteen lakes, varying from one-fourth mile to twelve miles in length and having one hundred miles of shore line. Starting at one end of the chain, one can paddle his canoe to a point thirty-five miles away. Twenty miles of this distance are navigable for large motor boats. Altho railway stations are within easy reach along the entire route, yet you realize that you are roughing it out in God's open country.

Come east again, to beautiful Bay Lake, "the lake of many bays"; or north to Pelican Lake; travel where you will—even the blind cannot fail to perceive the beauties of nature.



A Morning's Catch at Gull Lake by Ingolf and Alfred Dillan.

Naturally, tourists by the tens of thousands are taking advantage of the splendid paved highways in order to visit "The Undiscovered Playground of America." Summer homes and camps multiply every year. Fishing is excellent—bass, pike, pickerel, and muskalonge; and hunting—partridges, ducks, deer.



"In 1914 there were 52 cottages on Gull Lake; now there are 618," says I. U. White, who had the first of them all. There is room for thousands more. Come to Northern Minnesota and build a cottage by one of the ten thousand lakes!

Some Interesting Facts About Ourselves.

(From Federal and State Census Reports.)

BRAINERD is in reality, as well as in name, a city of homes. In 1920 there were 2047 dwellings and 2174 families. The balance of the county shows the surprising record of 3227 dwellings and 3271 families. Comparatively few families live in apartments or with their "in-laws."

Forty years ago nearly one-half of all the men in Brainerd were unmarried laborers. (Also, many married men had not yet sent for their families.)

The native born residents have always outnumbered the foreign born, by a ratio varying from two to one in the eighties, to more than four to one at the present time.

Brainerd's foreign born residents of 1875 came largely from Canada. One-third that number came from Sweden. Other countries were represented in the following order: Ireland, Norway, England, Scotland, Prussia, Austria, and Denmark.

In 1900, the following are the County statistics:—Sweden 945, Canada 723, Germany 610, Norway 602, Finland 239.

In 1910, as follows:—Sweden 1183, Norway 721, Germany 594, Canada 556, Finland 356.

There have always been more males than females in Brainerd. The ratio now is 4915 to 4676. Thirty-eight years ago it was 4199 to 2911.

Illiteracy has been decreasing at such a rate that now it is almost a negligible quantity, even in the county as a whole. This fact speaks well for the rural school system. Most of the illiterates are foreign born.

Over 97 per cent. of the children of Brainerd, ages seven to thirteen years inclusive, attended school in 1920. The entire county shows an attendance of 96 per cent.

The population has varied as follows:—

	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1920
Brainerd	0	0	0	931	1864	7110	5703	7031	7524	7916	8526	9591*
Crow Wing County	269	178	200	1032	2319	8852	14250†	16861	24566‡

Note (†): Area of county increased from Cass County (between the 1890 and 1900 census reports).

Note (*): Part of Oak Lawn annexed to Brainerd since 1910.

Note (‡): Crosby, Iron-ton, Cuyuna, Riverton, Manganese, and Trommald villages incorporated since 1910.

The area of the county now is 1057 square miles.

"A Glimpse of the Present."

BRAINERD possesses splendid advantages, natural and acquired. It is favorably located upon the Mississippi River, and has excellent railroad connections, being therefore a good distributing center. The leading industries are at the railroad shops, paper mill, tie plant, and foundry. The business firms include wholesale houses in groceries, meats, fruit, flour, feed, and lumber, all having a large trade. Retail merchants number about two hundred. The four banks have



Looking North From Water Tower, Showing Gregory Park, Methodist and Baptist Churches, Whittier School, Homes, Woods, Mississippi River, and the Hills Beyond.

on deposit well over three million dollars. There are many hotels, numerous garages, a public library, three newspapers, including one daily, a business college, eight grade schools and one high school, twenty churches, two fine hospitals, beautiful parks and playgrounds, magnificent public buildings, miles of concrete streets, the best water works to be found anywhere, electric light and power, gas, and innumerable other assets. Brainerd has two thousand homes.

"The Future."

What Will the Future Be?

A glance backward reveals the fact that Brainerd has experienced some very severe setbacks, a condition quite natural in a railroad town. The Jay Cooke failure of 1873 left the little city flat on its back. The boom of 1881 to 1883 was followed by a reaction. Then came the removal of passenger car repairwork to the Como Shops in St. Paul and then the Staples cut-off, removing Brainerd from the main line of the Northern Pacific from St. Paul to the coast. The Northern

Pacific hospital was taken away. In 1922 a prolonged strike cost the city one-half million dollars. A great lumber industry came—but left in 1905.

Furthermore, fires have destroyed dozens of large business blocks and scores of homes. Among them were: the Headquarters, Villard, Arlington, Commercial, Antlers, and Carlson Hotels, Bly's Block, Sleeper's Opera House, Columbia Block, and the Northern Pacific Depot. If these buildings were restored to us, they would constitute quite a city.

Compare, however, the buildings and institutions of today with those of one, two, or three decades ago, and note the difference. Evidently the so-called setbacks were not permanent in their effects after all. Brainerd came up smiling every time.

Even today we hear talk of "losing the shops" or "hard times coming." Brainerd has not been built up by calamity prophets, but in spite of them. Prosperity first exists within the mind. Brainerd is bound to prosper when its citizens "plan their work and work their plan," and smile about it. Rich in resources, this community, which has successfully weathered many setbacks, is now better off than ever before.

Dare one forecast the future?

First, altho in the past Brainerd has been inseparably linked with the railroad, Brainerd's future greatness will not come through the railroad alone. Let us not minimize the importance of the shops and the railway facilities. Brainerd needs them. Yet, if the city is to grow, its chief development must be along other lines.

Second, Brainerd must invite and encourage other industries to locate in the city. A group of small factories, shops, and plants will do much to stabilize values and promote prosperity.

Third, with the development of the iron mines will come workmen, business men, and their families. But Brainerd should not rely too completely upon the mines. Ore bodies and mining properties are not permanent.

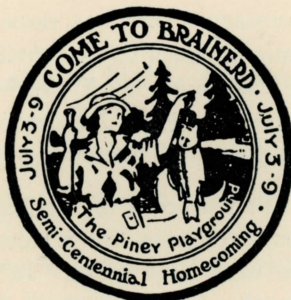
Fourth, but most important, is the untold wealth of prosperity and happiness which can and will come from the farms, dairies, and gardens. Development along these lines is but a surface scratch compared with what it can become. And it is permanent.

In this connection, it may be well to state that the Crow Wing County Fair Grounds logically belong in Brainerd, for Brainerd is centrally located, with railroad facilities, hotel accommodations, and a shopping district better than any other place. More people will attend the fair and, in brief, greater benefits will result to the entire county.

Fifth, standing at the gateway to the country's Summer Playground, Brainerd can render a real service and receive much benefit in return. Judicious advertising, a cordial treatment of visitors, and an attractive city will do much for Brainerd. The Silver Lakes!

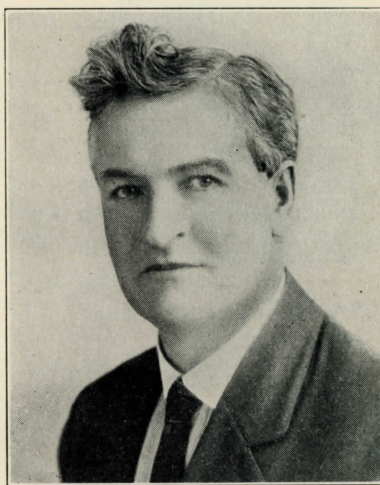
Brainerd's future will be, as its past has been, closely associated with the condition of the mines, shops, mills, farms, lakes, and business houses, and also its churches, schools, and homes. An all 'round development makes both city and citizen great.

Brainerd's Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration and Homecoming.



HOMECOMINGS are being observed more and more.

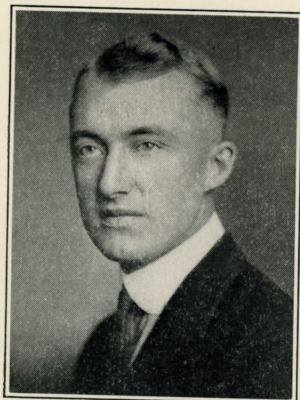
What could be more appropriate for Brainerd than to celebrate its semi-centennial with a regular golden jubilee birthday party? This idea, first suggested by Attorney Hilding Swanson, was taken up with enthusiasm. An executive committee, with Edward J. Egan chairman and O. J. Bouma secretary, was organized. This committee, composed of representatives from practically every civic and fraternal body and from every vocation—housewife, professional, business, labor—prepared the way for the biggest celebration Brainerd has ever seen. On June 2, 1922, S. R. Adair was elected to the general chairmanship, succeeding Mr. Egan, who was moving from the city. Ingolf Dillan was employed as full time acting secretary, serving in that capacity until the celebration was over. John A. Hoffbauer was appointed newspaper publicity man.



S. R. Adair.

Brainerd is slow, as a rule, to act upon an idea, but when it does begin—gangway! The semi-centennial was no exception. The committees, stimulated to unceasing activity by the nearness of the celebration, gave to each day's program definite form. The finance committee, headed by F. H. Gruenhagen, deserves royal mention for their splendid work in raising funds sufficient for the celebration. The tag days alone netted nearly \$1,000, and \$3,500 was raised by popular subscription. The Park Board generously turned over to the Committee its share of the carnival receipts; but only a part of this sum was needed.

The preparations for the event were as great and varied as the event itself. Names of 1,700 former residents were secured and an invitation to the homecoming extended to each. The newspapers fairly shone with publicity. Countless signs, posters, and banners proclaimed the news. Streets, business houses, and homes were decorated more beautifully than ever before. Bands, aviators, barbecue men, and scores of other necessary attractions came in for their shares of attention. Each day's activities meant to some committee "all hands full." The Homecoming Headquarters at the Y. M. C. A., decorated inside and out, smiled a welcome. Thousands of printed badges were worn.



Ingolf Dillan.

To the credit of the Mayor, who was THE Safety Committee, not one accident or crime during the entire week took place. In view of the fact that the Fourth of July visitors numbered 10,000 and that at least 2,000 automobiles were in the city on that day, of which over 1,000 by actual count were parked at one time near the baseball field during the evening fireworks display, the committee succeeded in an unparalleled accomplishment. These facts merely suggest the variety, extent, and splendid success of all the arrangements for the Homecoming celebration.

Snatched out of the Keyhole During an Executive Committee Meeting.

"Reading of the minutes — — —."

"— — — biggest day of all."

"— — — more money."

"We have 3500 packages of crackerjack —thousands—balloons with squawkers. We are going to take care of the kiddies!"

"— — — a still bigger day."

"Another guess coming."

"All set!"

"Auto trip to the range."

"500 luncheons—meeting of old settlers at the opera house."

"Woodmen coming—big."

"Fifty floats for the parade—historic and patriotic."

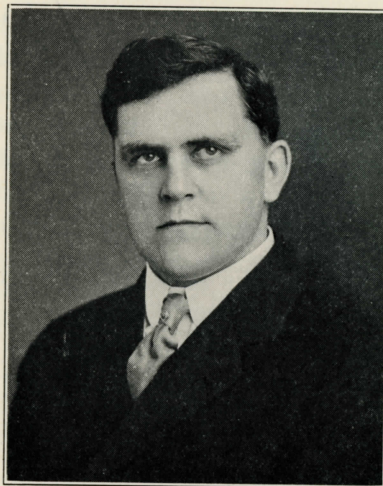
"Fifteen dollars."

"I move that the bill be allowed."

"Y. M. C. A. kalsomined and the money is raised by special subscription."

"Union label."

"—, — — cartoons."



Mayor F. E. Little.

"— — — auto banners."
"— — — invitations sent."
"Vote of thanks."
"All in favor — — —."
"Aye!!"
"I move we adjourn."

A Few Answers to the 1700 Invitations.

"Will surely be down."
"Will be there with bells on."
"It will be a joy to meet old friends again in Brainerd, after having been separated for many years."
"I have a very warm spot in my heart for Brainerd."
"I shall be very glad to be present."
"The saddest feature will be the absentees."
"Altho absent from you in body, I am with you in mind on this great day, wishing you a boundless prosperity." Telegram from Sol Johnson, San Jose, California.

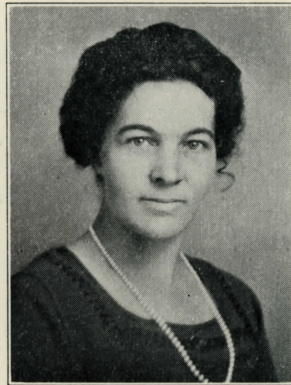
"Please reserve three ringside seats for every performance for three old time residents: my wife, daughter, and self." A. L. Mattes.

"Perhaps, too, we might meet some of the men who came with their sweethearts to be married at Christmas time and had to have Mrs. Kelley help them to thaw out their frozen noses before they were ready for the ceremony." Rev. Newton B. Kelley, pastor Congregational Church, 1884-86; now at 632 Oak Street, Sterling, Colorado.

"We have the pleasure of viewing the snow capped mountains the year around, but when I think of the days of long ago, the blueberries, the blackberries, the Juneberries, and last, but not least, the cranberries, I should like to take my old tin pail, as we did in the old days, and gather it full once more before I cross the Great Divide."

"To be with you in this reunion, after an absence of forty-four years, would, I fear, be a sad experience; with my father and mother gone to their reward, and with them all of the old guard who waited so long and so patiently for the 'Brainerd Branch' to bring about the 'altered' conditions predicted by the arch-optimist, Russell, founder of the Tribune, way back in the days when 'not a pig stirred, nor a horse stirred, nor a man stirred.....on the streets of Brainerd.'

"Gone, too, are the days when old L. N. Lowe, the daredevil snowplow engineer, was fiddling his way into the hearts of old and young; the days when the Indians were hung on the limbs of pine trees in the heart of the city, with such men as Anse Northrup to start something and the Whitney brothers to say 'Don't!'



Mrs. Roy Williams.

"No; I would look for the old Leland House, for the Headquarters Hotel, for E. H. Bly and his 'Opera House,' for L. P. (Pussy) White, 'Mayor' Lanahan, Tom Cantwell, Tom Fernald, Cap. Spalding, Jack Norton, John Bishop, the blueberry fields and the pine forests, only to be told that they are all gone, and sorrow rather than pleasure would be my reward." W. S. M. White, Box 66, Venice of America, California.

Homecoming Week.

July 3 to 9, 1922.

Monday	Reception Day
Tuesday	Fourth of July
Wednesday	Old Settlers' Day
Thursday	Children's Day
Friday	Woodmen Day
Saturday	Railroad Day
Sunday	Church Day



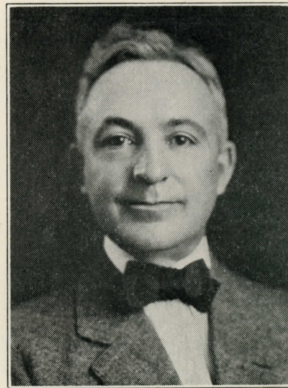
The Y. M. C. A.—Homecoming Headquarters.

Officers.

Executive Chairman	S. R. Adair
Vice Chairman	Mayor Frank E. Little
Acting Secretary	Ingolf Dillan
Secretary	O. J. Bouma
Treasurer	R. J. Tinkelpaugh

Committee Chairmen.

Reception A. J. Halsted
Information and Registration Mrs. E. O. Webb
Pageant Parade Carl Wright
Decorations Mrs. Roy Williams
Finance F. H. Gruenhagen
Ex-Service Men's Arthur Lyddon
Farmers' Picnic M. Marea and E. G. Roth



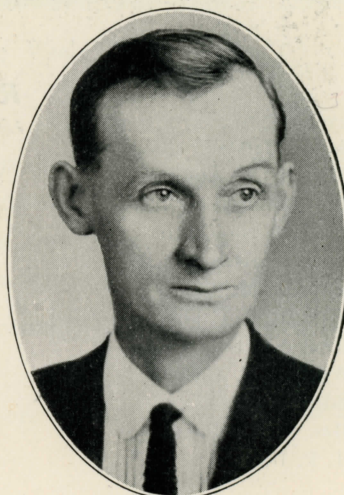
R. J. Tinkelpaugh.



Mrs. E. O. Webb.

Old Settlers' Day Henry I. Cohen
Children's Day W. H. Cleary
Woodmen Day C. Bruhn
Railroad Day J. P. Anderson and Carl Zapffe
Gun Club Shoot Carl Wright
Publicity R. S. Wilcox
Newspaper Publicity John Hoffbauer

Housing R. R. Wise and Mrs. Rose Parker
Commissary W. A. M. Johnstone
Music A. L. Hoffman
Pep Al. Ebert
Rest Rooms L. Hohman
Fair Play Dr. J. A. Thabes
Grounds A. K. Gumaer
Transportation W. H. Gemmell
Safety Mayor Frank E. Little



O. J. Bouma.

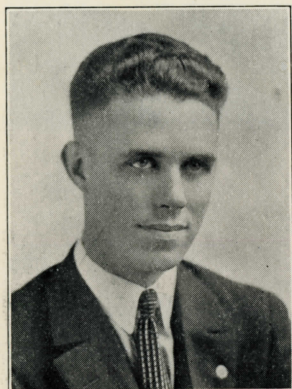
Executive Committee.

Includes officers and committee chairmen; also the following:—

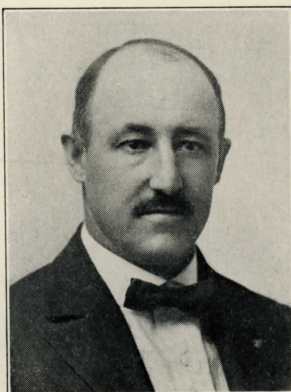
S. F. Alderman
Dr. R. A. Beise
P. T. Brown
Mrs. R. T. Campbell
Dr. Walter Courtney

Edward Crust
Mrs. J. P. Early
F. A. Farrar
Mrs. Emma Forsythe
D. K. Fullerton

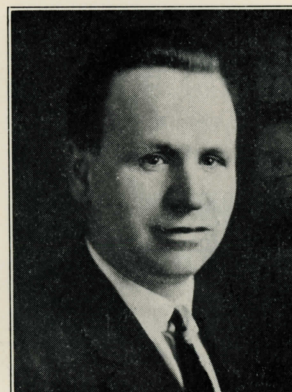
Dr. A. F. Groves
C. D. Johnson
J. A. Johnson
Hugo A. Kaatz
Will Koop



Arthur Lyddon.



A. K. Gumaer.



R. S. Wilcox.

George D. LaBar
W. S. McClenahan
Mons Mahlum
George Mitchell
Jens Molstad

Con O'Brien
Mrs. Fred Parker
J. T. Sanborn
Mrs. H. Spalding
Mrs. J. A. Thabes
T. Toohey

A. G. Trommald
E. O. Webb
I. U. White
F. W. Wieland
Judd Wright

Reception Committee.

A. J. Halsted, chairman
Mrs. J. P. Anderson
Dr. R. A. Beise
Miss Marie Canan
John Carlson
Mrs. D. M. Clark
Mrs. W. C. Cobb
Henry I. Cohen
William E. Corkery
Edward Crust
Mrs. W. F. Dieckhaus
H. P. Dunn

Mrs. J. P. Early
Mrs. W. A. Fleming
Mrs. Emma Forsythe
W. H. Gemmell
Andrew Gieriet
Mrs. Irma C. Hartley
John Hoffbauer
Charles D. Johnson
W. S. McClenahan
Miss Islay McColl
Mons Mahlum
Charles Mudge

Con O'Brien
Mrs. A. M. Opsahl
Mrs. Rose Parker
O. A. Peterson
Mrs. E. J. Quinn
E. G. Roth
Mrs. G. S. Swanson
Dr. J. A. Thabes
Mrs. Bertha Theviot
Mrs. A. C. Weber
R. R. Wise

Reception.

MEETING trains during Homecoming Week was a real pleasure. The good cheer which prevailed at the railway station even rivaled the joys of similar occasions three years before, when "the boys came home" with their honorable discharges. Smiles multiplied and spread upon every pair of lips. Friendships were renewed, familiar faces recognized, forgotten names recalled. Every day, every hour, everywhere, one met old timers reviewing the Brainerd of old and the modern city which has taken its place.



Meeting Trains During Homecoming Week, 1922.

The Y. M. C. A. was never more popular than as Homecoming Headquarters. Here old friends were met and new friends were made. Here the many home-comers, visitors, Woodmen, and railroad men registered and received appropriate button or ribbon badges by Mrs. E. O. Webb's loyal committee. Here, too, were maintained an efficient Information Bureau and a large, comfortable restroom.

Here, as, everywhere, you felt that cordial welcome: "Glad to greet you, old friend—everything is yours—welcome home!"

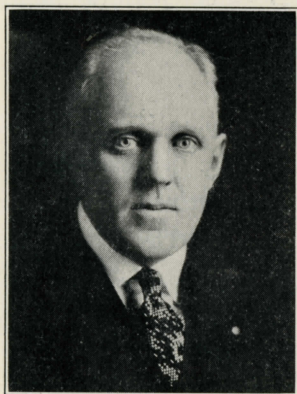
Brainerd has come back to itself and found here the same old Brainerd at heart.

The Parade.



Brainerd's Biggest and Best Parade.

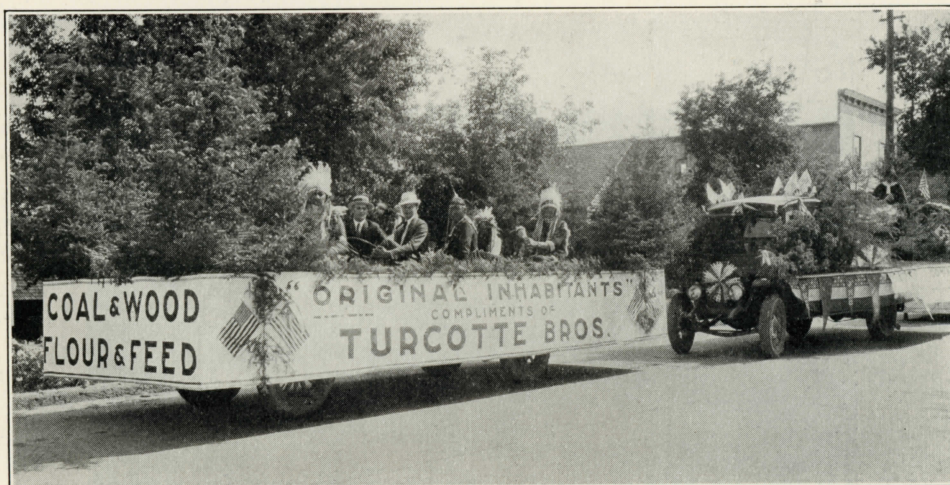
THE Fourth of July Homecoming Parade will ever be remembered. The printed page cannot do it full justice, but some idea may be gained from the following illustrated account.



Carl J. Wright.

First came the "Official" car with Carl Wright, chief engineer of the parade, whose tireless energy and originality organized this pageant of beauty, patriotism, and historical appeal. In the car with him were George Swanson, driver, and three G. A. R. veterans: E. A. Spohn, J. B. Swisher, and Adjutant J. A. Wilson.

"Original Inhabitants."—Turcotte Brothers' float was followed by "The Coming of the First White Man," the Knights of Columbus float, a striking presentation of the great historical fact that the missionaries are the real pioneers.



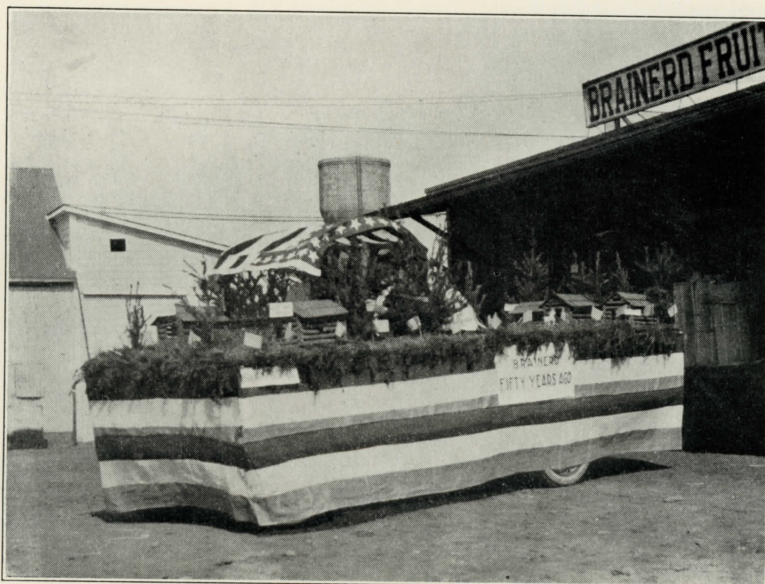
"Fur Traders and Trappers," (see picture) was followed by a beautiful and well executed design, "The Coming of the Lumberman," a float by the Railway Clerks.

In direct contrast to the Ox Teams of 1872 is the modern farm machinery of 1922. What a change in fifty years! (See pictures.)



"Pioneer Bank"—The First National Bank of Brainerd. A monument of security and strength.

The Brainerd Tribune, using power furnished by an electric plant of the Taylor Sales Service, printed miniature copies of the first page of Vol. I, No. 1, of the pioneer newspaper, and scattered them "redhot off the press" among the crowds.



"Brainerd Fifty Years Ago," Brainerd Fruit Co. Float.

"The Coming of the Railroad," a float by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, showed "Tim" Brady in the cab of a model of the first engine on the road. Mr. Brady had just retired after fifty-one years as an engineer for the Northern Pacific.



Old Fire Department.

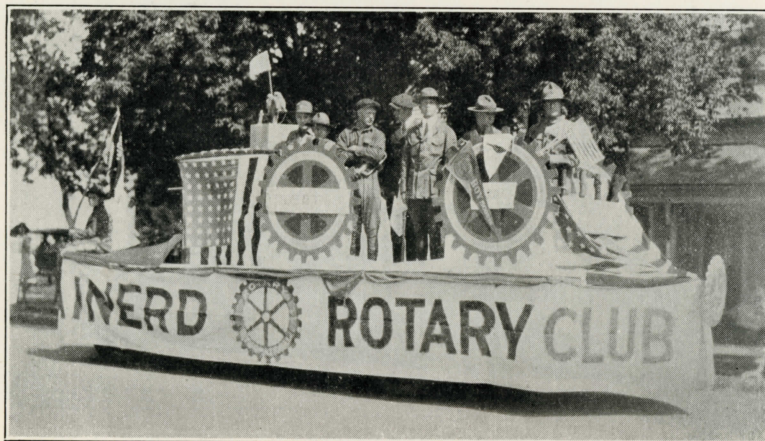
"First Fire Department," the old hose cart. The men shown are John Aro, John Kukko, Charles Roberts, Joe Lyonais, Jake Miller, Wallace Eastman, Clyde McDonald, George Hass, Henry Anderson, and Duncan Thompson.

Ray Law's float, named "The Village Blacksmith," contrasted the old smithy "under the spreading chestnut tree" with the modern smith at work with his acetylene welding outfit.

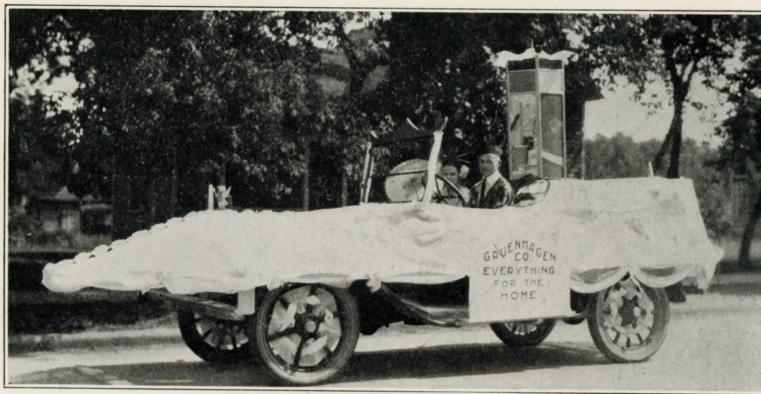
The Carpenters' Union, Local No. 951, had a novel

float, "Brainerd's First Industry—the Building of Homes," showing a complete little bungalow and, on the steps at the door, Brainerd's most valuable product—children.

The prize-winner of them all—"No-Man's Land"—is described in the Service, Men's Section of this volume.



The Brainerd Rotary Club has lived up to its motto of "Service" in a most wholehearted manner. The membership includes thirty-three of Brainerd's most public spirited citizens—a credit to any community.



This beautiful float was designed and constructed by Axel Anderson. With him in the picture is Miss Alice Regina Johnson, daughter of O. B. Johnson, a partner in the Gruenhagen Company.

"Life's First Law" is ministering to the injured—Benefit association of railroad employees.

"First Retail Store," O'Brien Mercantile Company float, showed an Indian trader exchanging pretty beads for pelts.

"Horsedrawn Fire Truck of 1892" carried James Buley, driver, and Ira White, Peter Peterson, and Ed Place.



Brainerd Business and Professional Women's Float—Beautiful for twenty Reasons.

The club was organized August 23, 1921, and has grown to a membership of over 200 live-wire young women, ever busy with social activities, classes, and matters of public interest. The club's motto is: "Constant Courage."



The Cuyuna Range Concert Band led most of the range people to Brainerd. The Brainerd Elks Lodge paid one-half the expenses of bringing this band.

"The Brainerd Fire Department of Today." Driver F. A. Reinhardt and Firemen Ed Ovig, Ole Ovig, Oscar Hagberg, Peter Rimmels, Robert Crust, and Joe Koepple are ready for service.



The Olympia Candy Kitchen float was one of the prettiest of them all. "So refreshing to look upon."

"Remnant of Brainerd's First Band" included William Graham, cornet, James McPherson, clarinet, Carl Anderson of St. Paul, trombone, W. W. Latta of Minneapolis, cornet, E. R. Hetting of St. Paul, baritone, George Whitney, baritone, George W. Ames of Staples, snare drum, and George Putz, bass drum.

The Public School float was an attractively arranged open air school room with twenty pretty school children.



Brainerd Base Ball Club.

"Songs of Yesterday." This double quartet did much to enliven Homecoming Week. Their picture is shown elsewhere in this volume.

Other attractively designed floats included: Florence Rebekah Lodge, Home Oil Company, Woodhead Motor Company, The Maccabees, Alderman-Maghan Hardware, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, The Lion's Club, Brainerd Radio Club, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Degree of Honor, James Graham Harness Shop, Judd Wright and Son Hardware, Lyonais and Baker, Anderson Brothers, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Willard Service Station, Northwestern Oil Company, John Ethen, Thompson Brothers and Clausen, John M. Bye, Rosko Brothers, Imgrund Garage, The Lively Company, The Sherlund Company.



Farm Bureau Picnic. Watching Parachute Jump.

Mounted on horses, John Van Epps, Vernon Zierke, and Ed White assisted in controlling traffic.

All day July Fourth merrymaking continued at Lum Park, where the Farm Bureau had its annual picnic. Races and sports, baseball, horse shoe contests, airplane stunt flying, a parachute jump, and a regular southern style barbecue all had their enthusiastic followers. Representative George Wicker of Kasson delivered the address of the day.

In the evening ten thousand people witnessed the fireworks display in the natural amphitheater of Koering baseball park.

Old Settlers' Day.

A ROYAL reception was accorded the old settlers, Brainerd's guests of honor. Their day began with an auto tour about the city, through the lake and farming region, to the Cuyuna iron range. Carl Zapffe was in charge. They returned at noon, completing a trip of 47.7 miles, in time for the banquets served by the ladies' aids of some of the churches.

The big meeting of the week was, of course, the Old Settlers' Rally at the Park opera house. Credit for the efficient handling of this day's festivities belongs to the genial chairman, Henry I. Cohen.

The program of the afternoon follows:

Invocation by Rev. E. A. Cooke of the First Methodist Church.

Singing of "America," led by the Brainerd Municipal Band.

Address of Welcome by Mayor Frank E. Little.

Solo, "Just a Song at Twilight," by Mrs. Mal Clark, accompanied by Mrs. Walter F. Wieland.

Address by Col. Charles D. Johnson.

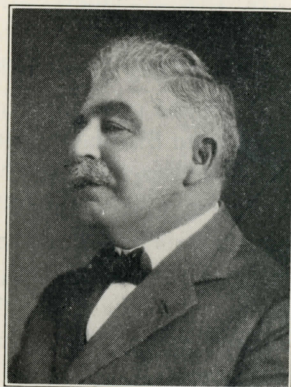
Response by Justin M. Smith, now of Bozeman, Montana. His talk was brimful of humor and interesting suggestions of life in early Brainerd.

Violin solo by Miss Alice R. Johnstone, accompanied by Miss Marion B. Opsahl.

Address by Mal Clark.

Remarks by A. A. White.

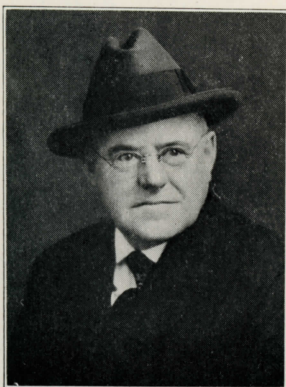
Songs by double quartet dressed in old time costumes.



Henry I. Cohen.

FROM C. D. JOHNSON'S ADDRESS.

"A great battle excites admiration and inspires songs of epic praise. But how much better for the happiness of mankind was the planting of a civilized community in a great wilderness, where justice, law, liberty, and refinement might find a perpetual home. In its splendid consequences, the historical event we this day celebrate is really worth more to the world than scores of great battles, which shine with lurid lights on the pages of history."



"As we regard the men who fifty years ago were potent factors in the building of our city, we find the tomb has closed over many.' There was Judge Sleeper, Judge Holland, L. P. White, Tom Bivins, Tom Cantwell, Wm. Ferris, Dr. Rosser, E. H. Bly, Newton McFadden, Judge Conant, G. G. Hartley, Warren

Leland, Capt. Spalding, and other memorable men, who now sleep beneath the sod of the valley.

"Upon their graves we here and now scatter the flowers of sweet remembrance."

"But there are still among us those whose lives have been lengthened out to behold this happy day. We have Mr. and Mrs. James Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Tim Brady, Mr. and Mrs. I. U. White, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Mahlum, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Saunders, Mrs. Henry Spalding, Mrs. Sarah Chapman, Mr. Richard Ahrens, Mr. C. B. White, Mr. E. H. Jones, typical old settlers, still full of life and abounding in good cheer.

"Let me not forget to mention the pioneer women that came with undaunted courage to this then uncultured spot. There was Aunt Jennie Bivins, there were Mrs. Sleeper, Mrs. L. P. White, the Mesdames Spaulding, Tennis, Jones, Pegg, Chapman, Old Mother Shupe, and other splendid and noble women. There were no hospitals here in those days, no trained nurses, but it was always those pioneer mothers who stood at the bedside of the sick and dying. Yes, they were old-fashioned mothers, not the women of today, with all their society manners, fine dresses, white jeweled hands that never felt the clasp of baby fingers, but they were dear old-fashioned mothers with sweet voices, eyes into whose depths love light shone. And tonight in the midst of all our rejoicing, let us say: 'Blessed be the memory of those old-fashioned mothers.'

"Fifty years from now, I doubt not, the people of Brainerd will celebrate its centennial. In all human probability, most of those prominent in today's celebration will have joined the earlier pioneers of Brainerd beyond the stars. But it is highly possible that some of the pupils in our schools of today will be present then, and they will surely recount with proud remembrance the proceedings of this day.

"It is my agreeable duty to welcome our old time residents to our celebration and to our hospitality. Welcome, thrice welcome! Welcome from all kindred cities! Welcome from all this great land! There are no strangers in Brainerd today. We are loyal citizens of Minnesota—Minnesota, one of the brightest stars in the constellation that makes these United States. I know from experience and observation that it matters not under what conditions you leave the home of your childhood days, there are times when the heart yearns for one more look upon the home from whence you came. Again we bid you welcome, trusting that nothing will mar your pleasure."

Children's Day.

BY far the biggest Children's Day picnic ever held in Brainerd! 4000 balloons with squawkers—4500 icecream cones—4000 packages of crackerjack—5000 packages of gum! Free! Mr. Cleary's committee certainly did "take care of the kiddies."

The program of fun at Gregory Park started with a big parade, headed by Master Storm as Uncle Sam. Following him came Helen Marie Stadlbauer as Columbia, Katherine Stein as Liberty, James Flag Alderman as a sailor, Billy Smith and Ross Campbell as soldiers.

The clowns were Billy Stout, Billy McClenahan, Ralph Hallquist, William D. Hohman, John A. Hoffbauer, Jr., Ralph Miles, Richard Douglas Hohman, David Nordin, Charles Nordin.

Rough Riders were Clifton Richards, Roger Richards, James Smith, David Weber, Donald Nelson, Robert Cox, Robert Hoorn.

Indians included James Lutz, Arthur Cuskey, David Arthur Schrader, Lee Clarkson.

Scotch costume, Parker Campbell.

Patriotic costume, Evelyn Grimstad and Helen Noggle.

Little maids of fifty years ago, Lois Adelaide Thabes and Caroline Allen.

Butterflies, Jane Elizabeth Clark and Rosemary Catherine Clark.

Beautifully decorated doll buggies, in all imaginable shades and decorations, were pushed by these little ladies: Mazie Midanek, Kathleen Lutz, Mildred Meyers, Alice Nolan, Bernice Whiteley, Betty Woodhead, Myrtle Wilson, Dorothy June Opsahl, Anna Caroline Cass, Mary Hoffman, Laura Jane Elder, Mae McQuillan, Virginia Lindberg, Beverly Swanson.

Dorothy Krekelberg, Margaret Jane Kundert, Bertha Marie Brusegaard, Helen Stout, James Krekelberg, and Henry Kundert had a beautifully decorated float.

Following the parade there was a splendid program of interest to young and old, especially to the two thousand children—and to the ten Indians who had come to Gregory Park to entertain the children, and found themselves entertained as well.

Mrs. W. A. Erickson led a group of girls in a calisthenic drill of perfect rhythm.

This number was followed by folk dancing by little tots from all parts of the city. They tripped their parts very prettily to the rhythmic music played by Miss Marion Opsahl, who, assisted by Miss Georgia Brown, had trained the children.



W. H. Cleary.

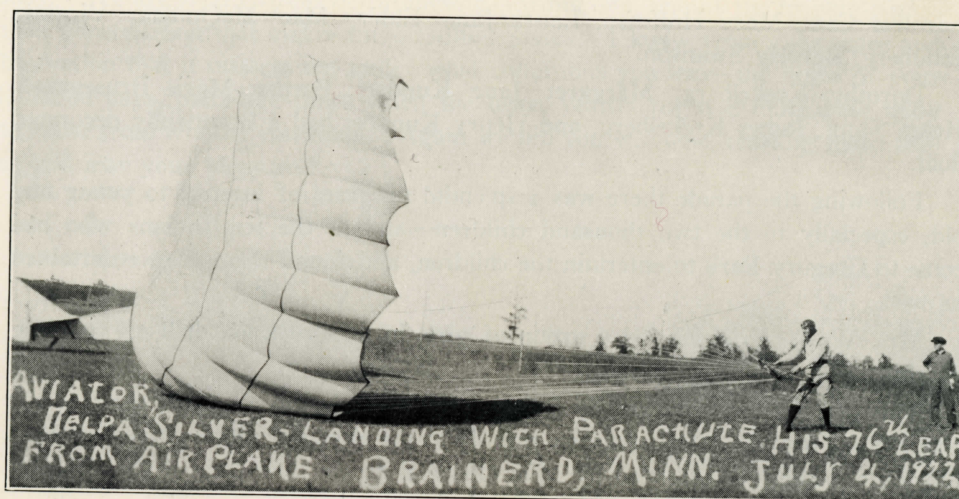


Col. A. J. Halsted Greeting Homecomers.
John Carlson, Mrs. Bertha Theviot, Miss Islay McColl, A. J. Halsted, Justin Smith,
George Ames, C. D. Johnson.

Miss Marie Clark directed a group of dances which for variety and grace could hardly be excelled. The costumes included gypsies, clowns, and butterfly girls.

Then came the races!

And then the balloon ascensions! And then a real parachute jump from a real airplane!





The Indians Come Back in Spirit to Their Former Hunting Grounds and See Hundreds of White Children at Play. (A Double Exposure.)

The Indians.

"Where did the Indians come from?"

The celebration received an old-time touch by the presence of a group of Chippewas from the Indian Reservation at Walker, who came down in their full native regalia—war paint 'n everything, ten of 'em. They took part in the programs on July Fourth, Old Settlers' Day, and Children's Day, their hair raising war whoops and dances proving a splendid entertainment. Fifty years ago the sounds of tom tom and singing (?) were less welcome. These Indians, however, behaved nicely. The author of this volume came to know them quite well and was promised some good fishing when he comes to visit them.

John Warren, or Che-che-bin, who is only one-fourth Indian, was in charge of the group. All of the rest were one hundred per cent. Chippewa. Their names are: Kay she-gwon-nay-aush, or "Swift Feather," age 60; Mash-quar-ne-gance, or "Bear Trap," age 81; Nah-tah-we-nub, or "Fine Day," age 65; Nay-tah-we-shig, or "A Growing Sky," age 75; Ah-shar-we-bemis, or "An Eagle that crosses from one cloud to another," age 52; Billy Ryan, or "Leading Feather," age 27; Kay-bay-ke-shigo-quay, or "Everlasting Sky," or Grace Argus, age 31; Ki-zhe-bah-bin, or "Something that goes around," or Mrs. Alice Ryan, age 48; Mah-zhe-way-do-quay, or "Rumble of Thunder," or Mamie Crowl.

Woodmen Day.



C. Bruhn.

ALTHO the number of visitors on Woodmen Day did not quite come up to expectations, the day is one which will ever be remembered.

Under the chairmanship of C. Bruhn, a splendid program was arranged. It included a parade, music, speeches, a banquet, and initiation of candidates.

The Woodmen float, remarkable for its striking presentation of early day "Fur Traders and Trappers," merited the unanimous commendation which it received.

Gun Club Day.

Saturday was also "Gun Club Day." Contestants included Harold Kalland of Brainerd, who is one of the best shots in the state, Captain W. H. Fawcett of Breezy Point, a marksman of national fame, and scores of other good shots.

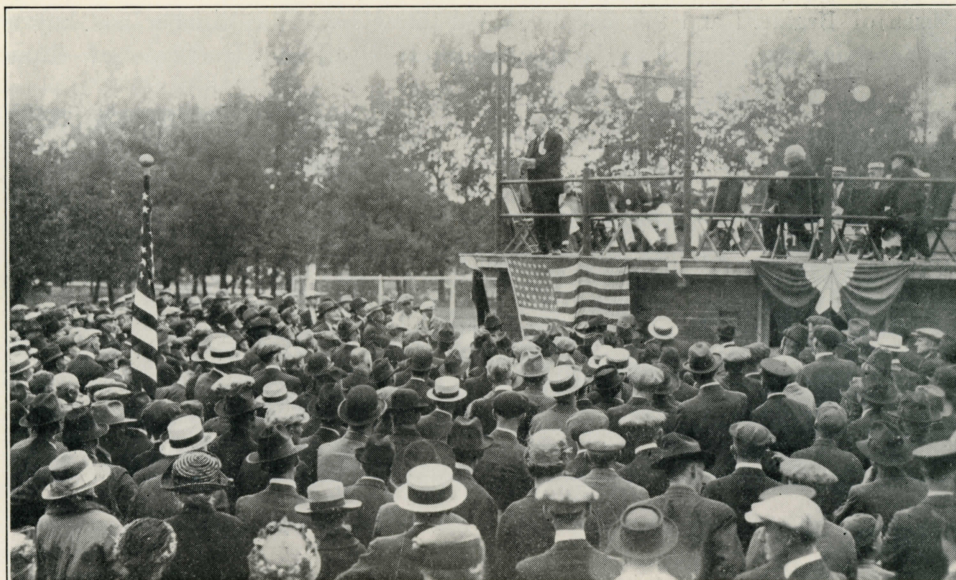


"Fur Traders."—Woodmen.

Railroad Day.

IN spite of the nation wide railworkers' strike which began the Saturday before, Railroad Day was a success. The strike kept many would-be visitors away, yet the crowds were large. Nearly one thousand men marched in parade to Gregory Park and heard the program which followed. The Brainerd Municipal Band and the Scandinavian Glee Club rendered splendid musical selections.

J. M. Hannaford, who came to Brainerd in 1872, was the first speaker of the day. He traced the early history of the Northern Pacific, showing how its re-



J. M. Hannaford Addressing Railroad Day Meeting.

verses and successes have been associated with the growth of Brainerd. "Of the conductors, I remember best Captain Spalding, Theodore Glenn, W. H. Doyle, Fred Sweetman, R. H. Bushnell; and engineers: Adam Brown, "Tim" Brady, James Gardner, Pat Carney, W. G. Wheeler." "Brainerd has changed from a camp in the pines to a delightful city of homes."

Chairman Carl Zapffe then called upon Engineer "Tim" Brady and D. F. Lyons, general solicitor, who held their vast audience spellbound by their reminiscences and oratory.

Church Day.

NOTHING could be a more appropriate benediction upon Brainerd's Fiftieth Anniversary Week than an open air service in Gregory Park, with all of the churches co-operating.

"Church Values to the Community" was the topic of the Rev. Charles Fox Davis's sermon.

"I congratulate the leaders of this Fiftieth Anniversary spirit, for it shows that you have live men and women here who have the historic sense and once in a while consult Father Time's dial. —

"President Harding in a speech in his home town of Marion, Ohio, said, 'I know of nothing more interesting to any man than his own community; if he isn't interested in that, he isn't a good citizen.' — — The time has arrived when every citizen of Brainerd and this county should throw away the hammer and buy a horn, to sing the beauties of farm, lake, forest, river, and landscape of Crow



The Benediction Upon Brainerd's First Half Century. Church Day.

Wing, and grow eloquent in pointing out the agricultural, commercial, educational, social, and spiritual advantages hereabouts. — —

"Godliness is profitable to the individual, the community, city, and nation. It has an economic value that...eclipses the other great and good forces we find at work in society."

Records show that missionaries of several denominations preached to the Indians at Crow Wing, Rabbit Lake, and Gull Lake in 1838, and doubtless some came even before that date.

"It all goes to show that it was the pioneer preachers who came with the first of the early settlers, yea, before, and began their work in spiritual things, and we give them a place in this anniversary today. They were a rugged, brave, and self-sacrificing set of men. Many of them have gone to their eternal reward."

After giving a synopsis of the value of Christianity to a nation in the light of history, Rev. Davis concluded with a quotation:—

"God bless the churches, for they wear well."

Brainerd's Churches.

BRAINERD was less than one year old when its first church building was erected. Even before that, however, religious services had been held in boarding houses and out among the pines. As is true of every new settlement, there were people who hungered for spiritual uplift. The Episcopal Church was the first organized. Then followed in quick succession the Baptist, the Methodist, the Congregational, and the Catholic. There were many hardships, but none so great but that they were overcome.

"Never have there been more eager listeners than gathered on Sabbath evenings that first winter. Every seat was taken, and three-quarters of the audience were men—lonely, homesick, glad to hear the gospel as an echo from far-away homes—and as the membership grew, each one realized that earnest work was a necessity if the church should have any power amid the sin and evil of the frontier." (Mrs. R. K. Whiteley.)

Just as Brainerd is fittingly called a "City of Homes," so it may be termed a "City of Churches." In 1875 there were five church buildings, worth \$7682; in 1885 there were nine, worth over \$50,000. Now there are 22 with property valued at more than \$200,000. The growth in spiritual value has paralleled the increase in property value.

Substantial recognition of the value of the church was made by the late G. W. Holland, who bequeathed \$1000 to each of the churches of Brainerd.

No account of the church life of the community is complete without commending the work of Walter J. Smith. For years, as a Sunday School missionary, he has visited outlying districts, organizing Sunday Schools and carrying the message of the gospel to places untouched by other workers.

Among the many conventions of religious organizations, Brainerd has entertained the State Sunday School Convention twice, in 1915 and in 1922.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

The very first religious service in Brainerd was an Episcopal service read by Dr. Thayer in 1870, in a log house down near the river. C. B. Hobart and Mrs. L. P. White led the singing, in which many of the saw mill workers joined lustily.

In 1871 Rev. J. A. Gilfillan held regular services in the woods north of the tracks. He used a hand bell to gather the people to worship. In the fall of that year work commenced on a church building, completed the following spring. The lots were given to the church by the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company, of which L. P. White, Sr., was the local townsite agent.

The first service in the church was the wedding of Thomas B. Shoaff to Ella W. Lytle, November 15, 1871. They were married by Rev. Dr. A. B. Patterson of St. Paul. Mr. Shoaff says he was the first janitor of the church, for on the day before the wedding he swept up the shavings and dusted the seats. In November, 1921 the happy couple returned to Brainerd from their home in Shelby-

ville, Illinois, and celebrated their golden wedding in the church in which they were married half a century before.

Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, the first rector of the church, was a powerful man, physically, mentally, and spiritually. For instance, in the winter of 1872 he visited every lumber camp throughout the north woods, twenty-two in number, also many Indian camps, preaching at least once every day and four times on Sunday. He carried his blankets and provisions with him on this two weeks' trip.



Rev. George H. Davis.

His physical strength and endurance are well illustrated by the fact that once he swam from Brainerd to Crow Wing, a distance of eighteen miles, in three hours without stopping. He walked back immediately. He it was who broke through the mob when the Indians were lynched, pleaded with the executioners, and knelt in prayer for the doomed half-breeds.

The church was consecrated in May, 1873, by Bishop Whipple, a most prominent figure in Minnesota frontier history. The last service in the old church was held on Old Settlers' Sunday, July 9, 1922, by Rt. Rev. G. G. Bennett, Bishop of Duluth. Now the old landmark is gone, marking the close of a half century of uplifting influence. In its place a new structure is being erected, marking the beginning of another era of usefulness, augmented by the stimulating effect of more modern equipment.

Some of the families first connected with the church were those of: Capt. Wm. P. Spalding, Mr. Lytle, L. P. White, A. A. White, John Blackburn, Mr. Swain, Dr. Thayer, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Richardson, Gen. C. M. Mead, Mr. Cockendall, Mr. Payne, Mr. Bivins, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Theodore Knappen, Mrs. Wakeley, Mrs. Shoaff, and Mrs. Fowler. (Quoted from a letter by Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, October 6, 1881.)

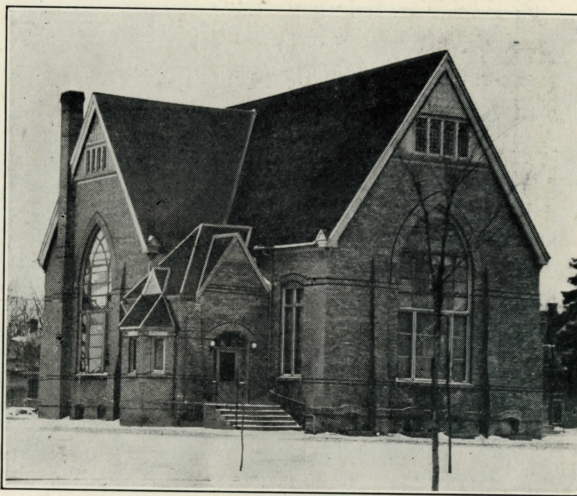
The rectors of St. Paul's Church have been: J. A. Gilfillan 1871, Frank R. Millspaugh 1873, Herbert Root 1876, F. J. Hawley 1880, George H. Davis 1888, Canon Pentreath 1895, E. M. Brigg (Layreader) 1897, C. T. Kite 1898, R. J. Mooney 1900, Charles F. Farrar 1902, W. J. Moody 1903, H. I. Purdue 1906, Joseph R. Alten 1907, Bernard Campbell 1912, Caleb Benham 1914, H. G. Stacey 1915, Sandemon Demattos 1918, Hans J. Wolner 1918 to 1921.



The First Congregational Church is one of the pioneer churches in the city, dating its organization from August 13, 1872. The first house of worship, a gift to the congregation by Gov. J. Gregory Smith, president of the Northern Pacific, was erected in the summer of 1872 and dedicated January 22, 1873. The organ was the gift of his wife. This building burned on January 7, 1881.

The present building was erected in the summer of 1881 and was not much changed until 1921, when \$18,000 were expended in substantial improvements. On March 16, 1923, the first recital was given on the new pipe organ, a gift to the church by Mrs. J. M. Elder, Mr. and Mrs. George D. LaBar, and the Ladies' Aid Society.

"Important facts of the history of the church have been lost and it is impossible to give other than an incomplete history of its earlier years. The names of those who were active in its organization are not available, nor is the list of the first officers to be found." (The Pastor.)



First Congregational Church.

The pastors of the church have been Samuel Ingham, E. S. Williams, C. C. Salter, Charles A. Conant, Adam Simpson, R. A. Beard, E. C. Evans, Newton B. Kelley, John A. Rowell, J. W. Frizzell, T. M. Edmonds, George W. Gallagher, M. L. Hutton, Richard Brown, Ernest A. Allin, John A. Caskey, George Phil Sheridan, Frederick Errington.

The People's Congregational Church was organized in 1882 under the name of the Second Congregational Church. The pastors since 1896 were: George F. Morton, W. J. Marts, Richard Brown, John Berry, Frank L. Kirk, W. J. Horner, David T. Jenkins, J. G. Steele, George Phil Sheridan, W. L. Crist, Charles M. Sinnette, J. E. Cadwell.

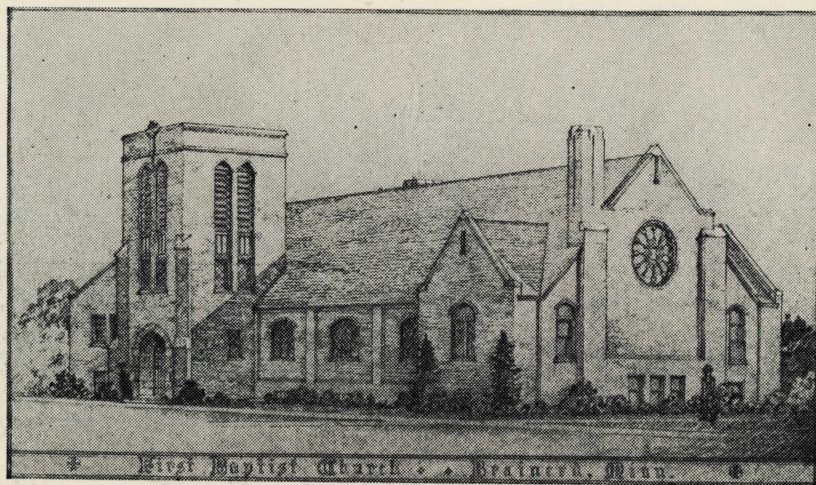
The church is a community center as well as a church home; every visitor who worships there feels that cordial Christian fellowship which bids him come again.

"Not all great men are dead."

The First Baptist Church of Brainerd was organized September 8, 1872 by two ministers sent out by the Baptist Convention for pioneer service. They were Rev. James Wilkins, who became the first minister, and Rev. P. W. Huntley.

The records show that the charter members were Mr. Tweedale, Mr. Bulmer, Mr. and Mrs. Shoolund, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Lena Shupe, Fanny Carlton, C. P. Potter, and Mrs. Randolph.

The other pastors were: W. W. Regan 1882, E. J. Bownson 1884, J. A. Jenkins 1889, G. E. Rowe 1894, W. H. Travis 1895, Markham 1897, Millikan 1899, S. W. Hover 1901, W. H. Walker 1904, A. P. Garratt 1906, J. E. Abramson 1907, C. B. Hilton 1909, R. E. Cody 1912, Arthur C. Smith 1919.



First Baptist Church.

In the spring of 1920 the church voted to extend its work by building a modern Sunday School plant and remodeling the main auditorium. The building operations are now under way, and when completed, the church will have one of the best equipped buildings in the city. The Sunday School, Men's Club, and Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society are in a flourishing state.

The Evangelical Church, Fourth Avenue Northeast, was organized in 1883 by Rev. J. Kienholz, the first pastor. He was succeeded by L. Passer, C. F. Sydow 1888, A. H. Utzinger 1889, J. M. Baitinger 1892, L. S. Stapf 1894, J. H. Muehlhausen 1896, B. Simon 1898, J. B. Simon 1902, H. A. Seder 1904, D. Groenig 1908, A. Zabel 1911, E. F. Brand 1915, G. Herbold 1917, F. M. Ohms 1919, and L. F. Strothman 1922, the present pastor.

The increasing membership is rendering efficient service toward "The extension of God's Kingdom."

"The fundamental purpose of the church is not to prepare us to die, but to teach us how to live."

The Methodist Church had work established at Crow Wing and Gull River in the early sixties. Rev. Father Gurley, a Methodist minister, was the first regular minister to have charge of a religious service in Brainerd—early in 1871. The First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized on October 13, 1872, and a Sunday School two months later, with thirty scholars. William H. White, son of Lyman P. White, was very active in these organizations. The first chapel was erected in 1872 and a large, fine church building in 1886. This church, like others of the city which helped to pioneer the way, had its ups and downs, its struggles and successes, but its growth was constant and its influence increased from year to year. By 1915 the growing Sunday School, succeeded in “pushing out the walls of the church”; that is, the present splendid edifice, with sixteen rooms equipped especially for Sunday School purposes, was built. The church now has a membership of 250 and a Sunday School enrolment of 350.

The following is a list of the pastors: H. J. Christ, J. Greeley, S. B. Currier, Alvah A. Sutton, M. B. Smith, Charles H. Dixon, Ely Nelthrope, A. W. Edwards, M. D. Terwilligar, John W. Field, A. W. Edwards, W. M. Wright, George West, E. G. Saunderson, C. H. Treglawny, R. C. Opie, W. E. Loomis, James Clulow 1899, George G. Ferguson 1903, Henry W. Knowles 1903, Charles Fox Davis 1906, E. E. Satterlee 1912, C. H. S. Koch 1915, F. W. Hill 1915, E. A. Cooke 1918.

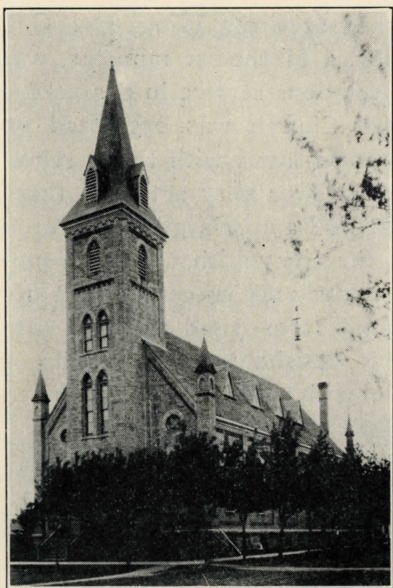


First Methodist Church.

The First Methodist Church is well known throughout this part of the state for its church activity and growth. The Sunday School, Ladies' Aid, Missionary Society, and Men's Club are all very strong and are doing a splendid work.

“Ever pause to consider the influence of Christian men and women upon our civilization?”

“Not what church, but The Church—there is but one Church.”



St. Francis Catholic Church.

St. Francis Catholic Church Parish was established by Rev. Joseph LeBuh (?) about 1871-72. He attended at various times up to 1880. The original church buildings, located on South Fifth Street, near Maple, in the same block as the present courthouse grounds, were later destroyed by fire. The present building is located on North Ninth Street.

In 1908 St. Francis School was built, and began with 225 pupils and eight teachers.

The pastors of the church have included C. A. Gankel 1880, J. Watery, T. F. Gleeson 1889-1890, D. W. Lynch 1892-1906, James J. O'Mahoney 1906-1920, and James Hogan, since 1920.

"I am glad you are taking some interest in the Faith of your fathers. Dip deeper."

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, organized in 1884, was served by visiting pastors for several years. The first resident pastor was Rev. Julius Frick, 1888. He was followed by C. Abel 1891, now at Elmhurst, Illinois, Theodore Andree 1894, now at New Kensington, Pennsylvania, A. Habecost 1899, C. Kollmorgen 1906, J. H. Engel 1910, E. Joesting 1911, now at Hudson, Wisconsin, P. Mueller 1916, now at Height of Land, Minnesota, F. C. Rathert since October, 1920.

Among the first members were Herman Blank, Ernest Engel, and Albert Kosbab.

The first church building, erected in 1890 at Ivy and Tenth Streets, was destroyed by fire in 1912. The congregation then began the building of a new church at Broadway and Main Street, conducting services in the finished basement until the completed edifice was dedicated in April, 1916. The present modern parsonage was erected in the fall of 1920.

Zion Church has a membership of 275 and a large Sunday School. Zion Lutheran Young People's Society is in a flourishing condition, and the ever busy Ladies' Aid has a record of more than twenty-five years of useful service.

"You are but one of seventeen hundred million—but you are one."

The Swedish Baptist Church, corner of Oak and Tenth streets, was organized on August 20, 1882, by Rev. John Fogelstrom, who became the first pastor. From the charter membership of nineteen, the church has had a steady growth. The first building, erected in 1882, was replaced by a large and beautiful structure in 1901. A few months later this new church burned to the ground, a total loss, for no insurance was carried. Immediately, however, steps were taken for re-building, for these sturdy Christians were convinced that God had use for a church of their faith. The years have justified this view. The present building was dedicated in January, 1903.



Swedish Baptist Church.

The following pastors have served the church: John Fogelstrom 1882, Ernest Hallgren 1883, Michael Johnson 1884, C. H. Melby 1886, I. Bergstrom 1887, Charles Hord 1888, Edward Gravander 1891, H. Bergman 1895, A. C. Holm 1898, A. A. Anderson 1900, P. G. Nelson 1905, O. S. Jacobson 1907, K. A. Lundin 1910, A. B. Colvin 1914, P. Alfred Peterson 1917, A. Paulson Sept. 1, 1921, to date.

The ladies' aid, young people's society, and Sunday School are active fifty-two weeks every year.

Swedish Christian Bethany Church, corner Ninth and Maple Streets, was organized on August 25, 1888, by John Soderlund, S. G. Lind, C. F. Peterson, Joel Lind, August Carlson, and Mrs. S. N. Peterson.

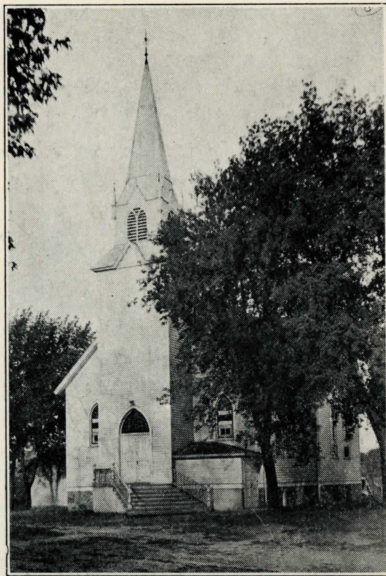
At the beginning, several ministers served the church for short periods, they being Swenson, Sjoquist, Bågenholm and C. P. Skogsberg. In 1894, Rev. O. G. Olson became pastor, followed by A. P. Sjö Dahl 1895, P. G. Fallquist 1902, C. V. S. Engstrom 1907, C. W. Boquist 1909, Theodore Clemens 1914, and P. G. Fallquist 1919 to the present.

In 1892 the church was built, a brick-veneered structure, which is still in use. In 1917 the congregation built a splendid parsonage.

"Our present work is going on in a fine way and spirit, and our aims for the future are to grow larger inwardly and outwardly." (The Pastor.)

"Home, school, church—three great factors of uplift."

"Live citizens make a live city."



Norwegian-Danish Lutheran Church

The Norwegian Danish Lutheran Church

was organized in the summer of 1888. Rev. K. Bjørge, who served temporarily until a regular pastor was secured, was followed by H. A. Nødshilder 1888, J. R. Rørvik 1889, Theodore J. D. Tønnesen 1892, D. J. Grove 1894, T. L. Rosholt 1905, C. Hougstad 1907, A. Sørensen 1916, E. R. Rørem 1919, Karl Strømme 1921, O. L. Bolstad 1922.

At first the services were held in the Sixth Street School. In 1889 the first church building was completed. In 1903 it was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. However, a larger and more appropriate building soon took the place of the ruins. This building was remodeled and improved in 1917. The parsonage which was built in 1890 was remodeled in 1914.

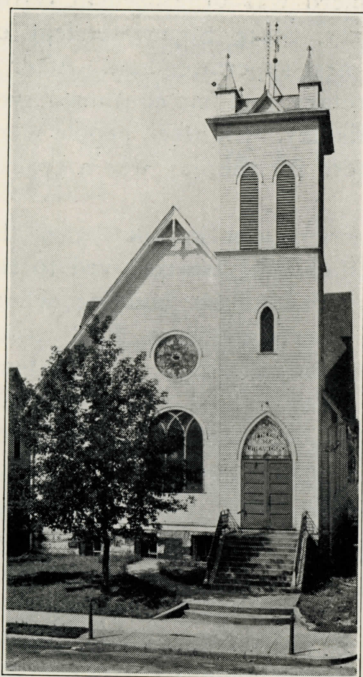
From a few families in 1888 the membership has enjoyed a steady normal growth to 275 members in 1922. A well organized Sunday School, a parochial school during June of each year, a ladies' aid, and other organized activities work harmoniously with the church toward the realization of the aim expressed by the pastor: "Applying the Word of God—extension of His Kingdom."

Bethlehem Norwegian Lutheran Church was organized in the year 1879. The charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. Iver Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Halvorson, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ovig, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Gilbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. John Engen, Mr. and Mrs. Bye, and Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Johnson.

The following ministers have served the congregation: O. J. Hagnild, O. Moen, O. Dahle, H. O. Helseth, A. Danielson, O. F. Johnson, M. L. Høstager, and O. S. Winther.

In 1910 a large and beautiful church building was erected one block south of the little old church which during its years of consecrated usefulness had endeared itself to many. The congregation now has a membership of eighty-five families, who support faithfully the work of the church and its auxiliary organizations.

"The home is the foundation stone upon which society is built."



Bethlehem Lutheran Church.



Clara Lutheran Church.

Clara Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in May, 1882, by Rev. Brink, with the following charter members: Mr. and Mrs. Andrew N. Guldstrand and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Guldstrand, Mrs. Christine Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Lindberg and children, Mr. and Mrs. Beckman, Mr. and Mrs. Osterlund and son, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Engberg, Nels Anderson, Andrew Brackner, and Miss Johanna Olson.

Their first services were held in a carpenter shop on the corner of Maple and Seventh Streets, where the congregation was organized. For several years the services were conducted by theological students and visiting pastors. Resident pastors include J. G. Hultkrans, F. M. Eckman, J. A. Johnson, A. Mattson, J. E. Oslund, Hugo Thorene, Elof Carlson, J. E. Erlander, and August Samuelson.

During Rev. Carlson's pastorate a fine new church was built, at a cost of \$20,000. Recently the parsonage was remodeled, modern in every respect.

The ladies' aid, summer parochial school, and other activities carry on efficiently throughout the year.

"To seek to know and to do the will of God—that is our mission."

First Presbyterian Sunday School of Brainerd was organized at Gardner's Hall on February 10, 1889, by R. F. Sulzer, State Superintendent of Sunday Schools. James Best was elected the first superintendent. After a few months Mrs. Fred Luken was elected secretary, and has continued ever faithful and ever present in that capacity to this day. Eighteen people were present on that first Sunday—a good number, for the day was a typical Northern Minnesota winter's day.



First Presbyterian Church.

Later in the year, the church was removed to the Y. M. C. A. building, where services were held twice each Sunday, and the Sunday School was conducted. The growing congregation soon voiced its desire for its own church building, lots were secured from John Wills, on South Broadway, and a building was erected. At the time of this writing, the members are contemplating a new building in the near future.

A note of especial interest to the Presbyterians is that concerning Rev. Frank Higgins. Mr. Higgins was ordained as pastor at a Presbytery meeting in the local church. Through his wonderful work in the lumber camps he earned the title, "The Sky Pilot of the Lumberjacks."

The pastors who have served this church are as follows: C. J. Miller 1889, W. H. Ware 1891, D. D. McKay 1895, last heard of as being at Bellevue College, Nebraska, A. H. Carver 1898, now located at Luverne, Minn., W. J. Palm 1903, J. F. McLeod 1905, now at Duluth, Wm. J. Lowrie 1908, now at Windom, Minn., and S. M. Kelly 1920, the present pastor.

The church has a membership of 240, and has among its activities a number of flourishing organizations: Christian Endeavor, organized in 1890, Ladies' Aid, Missionary Society, Westminster Guild, and a large Sunday School.

"Find an inspiration in the past and a challenge in the present to improve the future."

Finnish National Evangelical Lutheran Church, located at 1101 Pine Street, was organized on November 30, 1898, by Jalmar Hermanson, chairman, Alex Peterson, treasurer, and William Erikson, secretary.

The pastors were J. Muursu 1898, John Nissilaa 1900, John Huuskonen 1901, E. V. Niemi 1907, K. Rissanen 1912, John Huuskonen 1916, E. V. Niemi since 1918.

The officers include Andrew Aro, Jacob Setula, John C. Hill, Frank Milloch, John Aro, and John Hill. The church has a well organized Sunday School, summer school, and ladies' aid.

This church ministers to a large part of South East Brainerd.

The Salvation Army. More religious services have been held in Brainerd by the Salvation Army than by any other organization. Thousands of times the members have proclaimed the gospel at the street corners. Altho ridiculed, these Soldiers continued their noble work. Since the Great War, however, there is a better appreciation of their unselfish service—and one hears no scoffing. Hundreds of mothers have thanked God for the work of the Salvation Army.



Finnish Lutheran Church.

Apostle Lutheran Church was organized on February 24, 1891. The pastors have been: Daniel Sangala 1891-94, Kalle Taurianen 1894 and 1898, Kalle Hietala 1895, 1897, and 1899, John K. Ylen 1896, John Santapakka 1900, Zackarias Framling 1901-12 and 1914, Kalle Hietala 1913 and 1914-21.

The services of this church are conducted in Finnish.

The Full Gospel Assembly, Kindred Street, was organized on May 17, 1922, largely through the efforts of J. D. Menzie and F. J. Lindquist, who are ministering to the churches in Brainerd, Ironton, and Pillager.

The Assembly is a result of tent meetings held in September, 1921, which were followed by indoor services when the weather became inclement.

Through its efforts many neglected districts receive the gospel.

"True criticism lashes the evil and lauds the good."

Young Men's Christian Association was incorporated on September 6, 1888.

No record is found of all the secretaries; some were Allison, Snyder, Manville, Flickwir, White, and Ludwig. D. T. Lawrence has been secretary since 1912.

The present building was erected in 1889 and for many years was looked upon with pride. Times change. Brainerd eagerly anticipates the erection of a large modern Y. M. C. A. building with a swimming pool, adequate gymnasium and physical training apparatus, rooms and dormitories, library, study rooms, game rooms, a social and educational program reinforced by a corps of secretaries and lay committees. Such a program requires money—but the demand must come first. If the old building should be destroyed by fire, will Brainerd be without a Y. M. C. A.?

All credit to the work of the "Y." Handicapped by inadequate building and equipment, the officers succeed, however, in providing a gathering place for young men, a room for church lunches and sales, headquarters for committees, such as the Fiftieth Anniversary Homecoming Week, a small gymnasium, shower and tub baths. The possibilities with a well-equipped modern building stimulate the imagination.

"Character-building—a worthy aim."



Mrs. Gunhild Bye, 79, Enjoys the Climate and Scenery of Minnesota.

Business Development.

The First National Bank.

The First National Bank of Brainerd, "The Pioneer," stands as an illustration of sturdy financial growth and strength, as a result of sound, progressive banking methods.

The First National Bank is the outgrowth and successor of William Ferris and Company and the Bank of Brainerd, established in a modest way in 1879 by William Ferris, father of the late Senator Ferris, and by Judge George W. Holland. The Bank of Brainerd continued for two years, being succeeded in 1881 by the First National Bank, with William Ferris, president,



J. A. Davis, vice-president, George W. Holland, cashier, and H. H. Barber, assistant cashier.

The first directors were Wm. Ferris, H. A. Towne, G. W. Holland, L. P. White, J. A. Davis, C. B. Sleeper, James Gardner, C. Abby, G. G. Hartley, Adam Brown, and James Dewar.

The growth of the bank has always been inseparably linked up with the development of this community from a little settlement to one of the foremost cities in the state. It has always taken a very active and progressive interest in the upbuilding of Brainerd and Crow Wing County and is recognized as one of the largest banks in the state, outside of the Twin Cities and Duluth.

The bank was located at the corner of Fifth and Front Streets until the

present brick building was erected. In 1916 the building was remodelled into one of the most beautiful business blocks to be seen anywhere. The rooms are large and pleasant, well arranged and nicely furnished. The safety deposit and bank vaults are of the best of steel, protected by electrical alarms of the latest and best approved design.

The officers of this institution are: George D. LaBar, president; Fred A. Farrar, vice-president, A. J. Hayes, cashier, and Bernard L. Lagerquist, Arthur P. Drogseth, and Alfred C. Mraz, assistant cashiers. The directors are Messrs. LaBar, Farrar, Hayes, Leon E. Lum, and W. H. Cleary.

The deposits have more than doubled in the last twelve years. The splendid condition of this bank is indicated by the following figures:

Capital, \$100,000, surplus, \$100,000, deposits over \$2,000,000.



Old First National Bank Building.

Mr. LaBar became associated with the bank on January 13, 1883, as collection clerk and messenger. He has worked up through all the departments. Under his presidency, since September 19, 1903, the bank has enjoyed a splendid growth in every way.

Mr. LaBar has always been prominent in civic affairs and commercial organizations. He was County Fuel Administrator during the war. He was also district chairman for the sale of United States treasury certificates and several millions of dollars of the securities were placed in his district. He was city treasurer seven years. He is now president of the Board of Education, having been a member of the board for nearly fifteen years.

Citizens State Bank of Brainerd.

"The oldest State Bank in Crow Wing County" is an outgrowth of the Northern Pacific Bank, organized in 1889 with C. N. Parker president. When, in 1906, M. T. Dunn purchased the controlling interest, the name was changed to Citizens State Bank of Brainerd.

Coming from a much older and more highly improved farming country, and knowing the conditions that faced our pioneer farmers at that time, Mr. Dunn gave them the help so sorely needed in a new farming country, a service at that time offered by few institutions in this vicinity, and one that is remembered and appreciated by the old settlers even today.

The Citizens State Bank has ever since adhered to this same policy, thus demonstrating its faith in Crow Wing County and the future of its agriculturists. Put in a tangible form, this strong Brainerd institution has investments in farm loans aggregating more than two hundred thousand dollars.

After the death of M. T. Dunn in 1915, the vice president, A. G. Trommald, a man well known to all, was elected president. In November, 1920, he purchased the Dunn holdings and associated with him Mons Mahlum, president of the Mahlum Lumber Company, Edgar P. Slipp, president of the Brainerd Hardware Company, Theodore H. Schaefer, proprietor of the Model Meat Market, M. E.



Citizens State Bank.

Ryan, of the law firm of M. E. & C. A. Ryan, and R. J. Tinkelpaugh, formerly with Seldon Brothers, Investment Bankers, Mr. Tinkelpaugh serving as cashier. Under their supervision many improvements and additions have been made, a fact that has placed the Citizens State Bank in the front rank of progressive banking institutions in this section.

The men mentioned above have business experience enabling them to anticipate the needs of the community and to cooperate intelligently at all times with their clients.

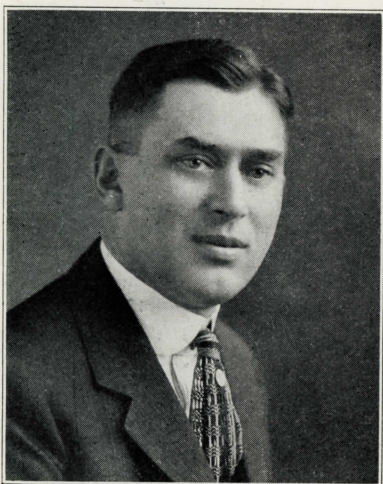
It is not only in attending to the regular banking routine, but in voluntarily going out of their way to be of service, that the officers of the bank have made so many friends for the institution.

The confidence gained through the Citizens State Bank's methods has placed its resources at about three-quarters of a million dollars, and this total is well on the increase. The bank certainly deserves the place it now occupies and much may be predicted for the future.

The Northern Pacific Bank was located in its own brick building on the corner of Front and South Seventh Streets. When that property burned, the bank took quarters at the corner of Broadway and Laurel during the construction of its present quarters. The Citizens State Bank Building is a very durable three story brick structure at Laurel and Seventh Streets.

The interior of the banking rooms is finished in mahogany and imported Grecian marble. The very latest equipment in safety box, cash and storage vaults has been installed, together with approved safety appliances.

The officers of the Citizens State Bank are: A. G. Trommald, president, Mons Mahlum, vice-president, R. J. Tinkelpaugh, cashier, E. O. Olson and E. W. Wise, assistant cashiers.



A. S. Peterson.

Commercial State Bank.

As an evidence of the growing prosperity of Brainerd and of faith in the future of this community, a new bank opened its doors to the public, January 15, 1921.

The Commercial State Bank is under the direct management of A. S. Peterson, the president, a banker of fifteen years' executive experience, and of G. V. Hedeem, its cashier.

This bank has proved good management, excellent service, and solid character.

Its officers and directors are:

A. S. Peterson, President.	Karl S. Bredenberg, Director.
E. E. Larson, Vice President.	Erick Kronberg, Director.
A. S. Irgens, Vice President.	O. B. Johnson, Director.
C. V. Hedeem, Cashier.	M. W. Irgens, Director.

Brainerd State Bank.

Through a policy of progressive banking principles covering a period of fifteen years, the Brainerd State Bank has grown to a position of substantial importance in the community.

On January 2, 1923, it moved into its new home, a beautiful structure on the corner of Seventh and Laurel. The banking rooms are arranged so as

to provide the greatest of conveniences for customers and employees alike. The vault is exceptionally well built and protected.

The capital stock is \$50,000 and the surplus \$20,000. Deposits total nearly \$600,000.



The officers are: Carl Zapffe, president, O. H. Scott, vice-president, H. E. Kundert, cashier, and A. L. Koop, assistant cashier. These officers and A. A. Arnold form the Board of Directors.

The Northwestern Hospital was established by Doctor Joseph Nicholson on August 1, 1908. It was well equipped with an operating room, X-ray apparatus, and laboratory. The hospital had twenty-five beds. During the twelve years nearly thirty-two hundred patients were admitted.

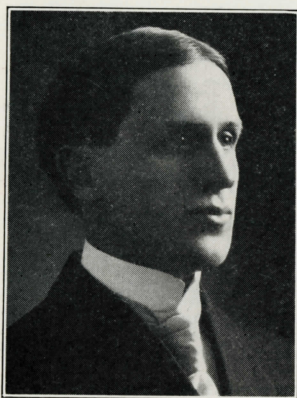
In order better to serve those who sought medical aid and to place at the disposal of the medical profession better facilities and equipment to take care of the sick, Doctor Nicholson conceived the idea of establishing a General Hospital and began active plans for its organization. On August 7,

1920, the directors of the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Association, Inc., took over the Northwestern Hospital as to ownership, management, and hospital activity.



The new hospital addition, erected in 1922, is a three story brick building, connected with the old building by corridors.

The many modern features include an electric elevator, automatically controlled, a five thousand dollar X-ray outfit, and well equipped laboratories. The rooms are elaborately furnished for the comfort of patients. The capacity is seventy-two beds. The hospital maintains free beds for the worthy poor.



Dr. Joseph Nicholson.

On the staff of the hospital are doctors and specialists who represent the highest type of skill and ability. A training school for nurses is conducted under the direct charge of the superintendent of nurses.

The officers of the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Association are Doctor Joseph Nicholson, president, Frank Swanson, vice president, and George H. Gardner, secretary.

The formal opening of the hospital took place October 15, 1922. It creates for Brainerd a medical center with all the modern facilities and equipment that the doctors may give the patients the very best of care. The Northwestern Hospital is a monument to Brainerd.

Brainerd's pioneer newspaper, in fact, the first newspaper in central or northern Minnesota, is the **Brainerd Tribune**, originally a weekly, but now publishing two editions, a weekly and a Sunday morning newspaper carrying wire news service and a metropolitan comic supplement.

Its first publisher, M. C. Russell, was largely responsible for putting Brainerd on the map in the early days. W. W. Hartley followed with an interesting pen that continued the vigorous boosting and development policy of Mr. Russell. The third publisher was Col. A. J. Halsted, the only man elected mayor of Brainerd for four terms, a newspaper man and political leader of state-wide prominence. Richard S. Wilcox, formerly of the editorial staff of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, is the present publisher.

The traditional policy of the paper—vigorous independence, constructive boosting, and an intensive news service—is being maintained. It has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the county. The firm has also a completely equipped printing department, making a specialty of summer resort literature.

The Brainerd Dispatch is one of the oldest newspapers in this part of the state, having been established in 1881. In 1883 N. H. Ingersoll and F. W. Wieland became the proprietors. Mr. Ingersoll died a few years ago.

For years the Dispatch was "The official paper of Crow Wing, Cass, Itasca, and Aitkin Counties and the City of Brainerd." Now, of course, these other counties have their own newspapers.

Since 1900 the firm has published both daily and weekly editions. The linotype machines and presses are of late design, which, with efficient operators and pressmen, enable the Dispatch to handle both job printing and newspaper work in first class manner.

Mr. Wieland's right hand man is John A. Hoffbauer, a thorough going hustler who is active in everything which is for the best interests of the city. Much of the success of the Homecoming Celebration may be credited to the newspaper publicity directed by him.

The Brainerd Journal Press, published weekly by R. M. Sheets, has a large circulation in the county. Mr. Sheets came to the city from Long Prairie in 1910 and purchased the Brainerd Arena plant, established in 1899. He also has a well equipped job printing department.

In 1914 the plant was burned out, but with customary decision, Mr. Sheets reestablished at once in the Gardner Block. He is now located in the Ransford Block, 512 Front Street.

Frank G. Hall is a well-known Brainerd resident, having been prominently associated with printing, newspaper work, and other activities here since 1883. He worked in the Dispatch office for a number of years, leaving there to take the foremanship of the Tribune, which position he held for over twenty-five years. In May, 1922, he established the Frank G. Hall Print-shop at 212 South Seventh Street, the first exclusive job printing office in Brainerd. The office has first-class equipment throughout, everything new, and has a reputation of turning out fine, artistic work.



Mr. Hall has held many positions of honor and trust—manager of the opera house for ten years, deputy state oil inspector three years, alderman two years, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Elks' Lodge and for many years president of the Brainerd Typographical Union, of which he is a charter member.



From the water tower, looking east. Shows lumber yards and railroad shops and yards.

Brainerd Fruit Company, located on Front Street near South Broadway, by the Northern Pacific Railway tracks, is one of the successful industries of Brainerd.

The company started in 1913 in small quarters in the Gardner Block. This space was soon found to be much too small for the increasing business, and its present warehouse was acquired. The building, 40x60 feet, has a full basement, a complete installation of banana rooms, ice boxes, and electric elevator service. An ingenious construction of the building gives complete ventilation and permits the control of temperatures in such a way as to add greatly to the proper handling of fruits and vegetables.

At the rear of the warehouse, trackage permits two cars to be taken care of at a time. The company handles a complete line of fruits, vegetables, nuts, and cheese.

Its trade territory, which is covered weekly through traveling salesmen,



reaches to International Falls on the north, Staples on the west, Aitkin on the east, and Little Falls on the south.

Its volume of business enables it to handle bananas, strawberries, melons, apples, California and Washington deciduous fruits in carload lots. This gives to customers the benefit of fresh goods at all times and at prices which make it possible for the retailer to handle perishable goods at a profit the year around.

The company for six years has been under the able management of A. C. Ebert, an experienced and very well acquainted fruit man. The management has felt that the trade territory about Brainerd is one which would grow steadily and its judgment in the matter has been fully vindicated by the steadily increasing volume of business transacted.

Mr. Ebert and his associates have always taken a splendid interest in all public affairs and have been insistent and untiring boosters for the Brainerd community.

The business which is now conducted by **Turcotte Bros.** was established in 1890 by Henry Drapeau. In 1900 it was purchased by John Larson, who conducted it very successfully until August 15, 1919, when he sold out to Turcotte Bros., after which he retired and removed to Pasadena, California, where he now resides.

The firm of Turcotte Bros. was established by William V. and Arthur J. Turcotte in 1911 when they bought their father's grocery business. When



the war broke out, both members of the firm were called to the colors and both saw service over seas. On return, they bought out the John Larson flour, feed and fuel business. They have enjoyed an ever increasing trade and have now in operation a delivery fleet of five trucks and two teams. They have remodeled their buildings and yards in such a way as to handle coal with the least possible overhead expense and are now soundly established to do a much larger business.



C. M. Patek,

The well-known **Patek Furniture Company** was established in 1882 by the late Charles M. Patek. In 1912 he admitted his son, C. H. Patek, into partnership and from that time until his retirement in 1917 the business was carried on under the firm name of C. M. Patek and Son.

I. Helstein purchased the business in 1917, and later sold it to S. Newman, the present proprietor.

The Patek Furniture Company is continuing the quality and service which for over forty years has been synonymous with the name Patek. The firm carries a complete stock of first class furniture, utilizing three floors of furniture display and two floors of warehouse room.

George F. Murphy's

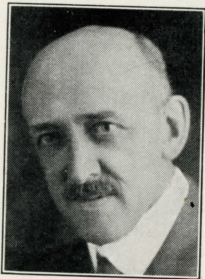
beautiful store was opened to the public in 1910, and by the joint efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy has become a big, flourishing business.

They carry a full line of fine dry goods, ladies' ready-to-wear, and shoes. "Quality, style, and service."

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were born and educated in Brainerd and well merit the confidence and trade of their many friends.



In 1903 **M. J. Reis** purchased the M. J. Reilly store, which had been established ten years before. Mr. Reis has therefore the oldest dry goods business in Brainerd. He carries a general line of dry goods, hosiery, and notions which is second to none in quality and reliability.



The H. F. Michael Company opened their store on Front Street in 1904 and moved to their present large and airy quarters in the Beare Block in 1911. They are well known in this part of the state for their splendid stocks and for the high character of the business.

Mr. Michael is vitally interested in public affairs. As alderman from the second ward for two terms, he has an enviable record of thoroughness and efficiency.

The Brainerd Office Supply Company, the only exclusive business of its kind in the city, has proved its worth by its rapid growth. Carl W. Anderson, proprietor and manager, has found it necessary for the second time to move into larger quarters.

He carries a complete line of office supplies, school supplies, and stationery.

Mr. Anderson has proved himself quite efficient in the repairing of adding machines and typewriters and carries a line of these in stock.

O. A. Peterson began his business career in 1893 with A. E. Moberg & Co. In 1908 John M. Bye and he formed the partnership of Bye & Peter-

son, which continued until it was dissolved in 1922. In 1922 he established the Peterson Clothing Company in the new Anna Block, Front and Seventh Streets.



He carries a splendid stock of men's and boys' clothing, shoes, and furnishings, and enjoys a splendid trade among the many friends he has gained during his thirty years of business in Brainerd.

John Carlson's mercantile experience began as a clerk for Westfall Brothers.

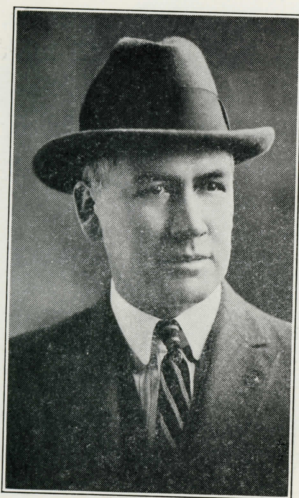
Eight years later (1901) H. W. Linneman and he formed a partnership, purchasing the J. F. McGinnis & Co. stock of merchandise.

In 1904 he bought his partner's interest and on January first, 1914, associated with him Harry Carlson, his son.

John Carlson and Son carry a complete and reliable line of shoes, luggage, men's clothing, and furnishings.



Laurel, Looking East.



John M. Bye's advent into the mercantile business came in 1896, as clerk for J. F. McGinnis & Co. Later he clerked for E. M. Westfall and for John Carlson. In 1908 he formed a partnership with O. A. Peterson and opened a clothing store at Front and Seventh Streets. In 1922 he purchased the interest of Mr. Peterson, and is at present conducting the store under the name of John M. Bye.

He carries a complete line of high quality clothing, shoes, and furnishings for men and boys.

Proof positive of the successful growth of the business is the recent acquisition of a store at Pine River. The Johnson and Bye store, conducted by Nels Johnson, formerly of Brainerd, enjoys an increasingly flourishing trade.



South Seventh Street.

The J. F. Murphy & Co. exclusive men's store, Front and Sixth Streets, is managed by James H. Murphy, who was born in Brainerd, July 22, 1877. "I came here the same year as Charley Johnson."

For years he was associated with his brother, the late John F. Murphy. Together they built up a strong trade in men's clothing, shoes, and furnishings. The store is on one of the most prominent corners and merits its large business and fine reputation.

The Plymouth Clothing House is owned by I. and M. Markowitz. They came to Brainerd March 17, 1920, and purchased the H. W. Linneman store. Previously they were engaged in the clothing business in Cloquet until the forest fires of 1918 destroyed that city.

They carry a line of men's and boys' wearing apparel, shoes, and luggage,

These progressive clothiers occupy one of the most prominent business corners in the city, the Imperial Block.



The Sherlund Company.

L. W. Sherlund entered the plumbing and heating business in a small way twenty-five years ago.

He was one of the first automobile dealers in Brainerd, adding a line of cars in 1911. The company enjoys a large business in Chevrolet and Oldsmobile motor cars. The Sherlund Company is also one of the large contracting firms in plumbing and heating.

Constant growth of the business has necessitated enlargement of quarters. Further building expansion is planned for this year.

The officers of the company are L. W. Sherlund, president, Roy W. Sherlund, secretary, Georgia Sherlund, treasurer.



The Woodhead Motor Company was organized in 1916 by John F. Woodhead. The activity is testified by the fact that they have handled over 2000 Ford cars and 75 Fordson tractors, and maintain a complete service department with \$15,000 Ford parts stock, operate with the most modern equipment, and employ fourteen men. They now handle the Lincoln car, which is also a Ford product.

Their tractor demonstrations are known through the entire county. The Woodhead Company is a great booster for the community and for better farming.

From a small garage, the company has expanded greatly, for the present beautiful and modern building measures 100 by 150 feet.

"Woodhead builds for the future."

Johnson's Pharmacy. The soul of this popular drug firm is "Colonel" Charles D. Johnson.

Since he came to Brainerd in 1877 he has been associated in turn with Newton McFadden, Wallace Baine, R. J. Hartley, and Richard M. Johnson, his son and present partner, a pharmacist and business man of genuine ability.

This firm, The Rexall Store, is well-known for its reliable lines of pure drugs, leading toilet articles, and sundries, and for its progressive business ability and professional experience.

The Brainerd Hardware Co. was organized in 1916 by Edgar P. Slipp and his son, Leigh Slipp. The former came to Brainerd in 1903, and purchased an interest in Slipp Brothers, a pioneer hardware store in this city.



E. P. Slipp and son have applied their many years of practical experience to good advantage, a fact conclusively proved by their strong trade in hardware and building materials, especially among farmers.

Louis Hostager came to Brainerd in 1910 from a farm in Wanamingo, Goodhue County. After one year as clerk for E. J. Rohne and eight years as manager for the W. E. Lively Auto Company, he bought the S. B. Hayden store, January, 1920. He carries a full line of furniture, stoves, hardware, bicycles, and auto accessories.

In less than three years the business has trebled in volume, testifying to the splendid business ability of the proprietor. Four men are busily employed the year around.



Iron Exchange Building.
Laurel and Sixth Streets.

Judd Wright & Son is the name of a rapidly growing hardware firm. The senior partner, who came to Brainerd in 1879, was for twenty-three years with the Northern Pacific and since then in various business enterprises.

The junior partner, Carl J. Wright, born and educated in Brainerd and for many years employed in the post office, is also well known in this vicinity.



The partnership was organized July 20, 1919. Business increased to such a degree that larger quarters became necessary, and on January first, 1922, they moved into their own large building. Their trade has a particularly strong following in the farming section and their stock of sporting goods is unusually attractive, because of the keen interest taken by the younger member of the firm in out-door sports.

H. P. Dunn has established a remarkably strong reputation for pure drugs and prescriptions, and carries a complete assortment of toilet preparations and an attractive line of stationery.

From 1895 Mr. Dunn was employed by and associated with the McFadden Drug Company until 1900, when he purchased the M. K. Swartz store and conducted it under the name of H. P. Dunn and Co. In 1910 he purchased the interests of the partners. He now has a fine, modern building and equipment.

Anton M. Opsahl conducted a highclass protograph gallery in Brainerd for twenty years.

He is now in the real estate and insurance business, and the companies which he represents are among the largest and strongest in America.



Brainerd Cooperative Mercantile Co.

The Brainerd Cooperative Mercantile Company was organized in 1920, and few ventures have enjoyed a more encouraging growth.

The company has 650 stock-holders, owns its own building, to which a fine brick front was added last year, and has purchased adjacent lots to take care of future expansion.

The store began with groceries only, but has since built up a remarkable Blekre tire business and a big trade in shoes, men's suits, and work clothing.

The stock holders meet annually to elect a board of five directors, who in turn appoint the manager and assist him in the conduct of the growing business. The directors are Hugo Schwartzkopf, president, and F. J. Williams, A. A. Weideman, J. B. Wilmar, Arthur Hagberg, and John Gabiou. The present manager is C. M. Maland.

Miss Jessie Canniff's neat and efficient art studio on South Sixth Street is a credit to her profession.

She learned photography from Miss Marie Canan, beginning in May, 1909, and worked for Lars Swelland from 1914 to 1918, when she purchased one of his studios.

Miss Canniff was born and educated in Brainerd.

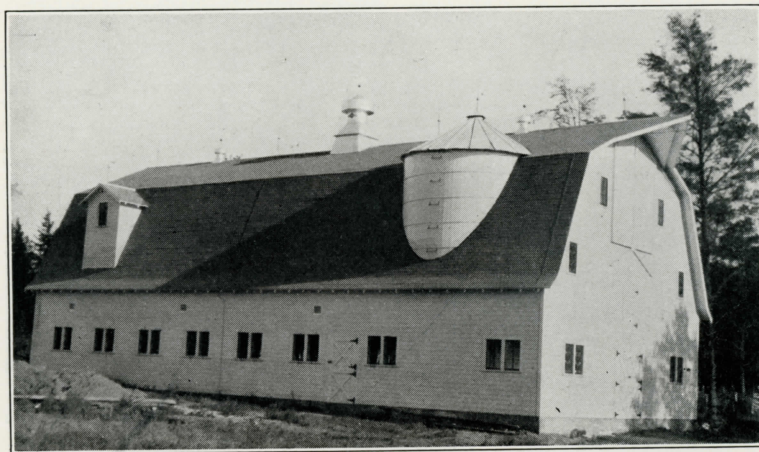
The undertaking establishment which **D. E. Whitney** purchased in 1914 was founded by Losey and Dean in 1882. He has the largest and finest art department within a radius of many miles.

Lars Swelland, the Photographer, learned the business from A. M. Opsahl, and later studied at the Illinois School of Photography, thus rounding out a thorough knowledge of the art.

When he entered the U. S. Army in 1918, he disposed of his two studios, but upon his return the following year he purchased his present studio from Mr. Opsahl.

Mr. Swelland is well known and highly respected, both as a man and as a photographer, having lived in Brainerd for twenty-five years.

Iver J. Storstad owns a large, fine dairy farm two miles south of Brainerd. His barn is one of the best and most fully equipped in the state, having built-in silo, capacity 80 tons, running water, individual drinking cups, full James Way ventilating system, stanchions, carriers, cork floors, and 48 windows convenient in every respect, emphasizing the "modern" idea. The barn is painted white, both outside and inside. The farm is equipped with electric lights. To accomplish these results no expense was spared.



Birkeland Studio.

James M. Gorham, manager of this studio, photographed the entire Fiftieth Anniversary Homecoming Celebration in a most efficient manner.



The picture above shows an early morning group studying the 120 celebration views on display in the Birkeland windows. These pictures were seen by many thousands during the week.

This ground floor studio is equipped with the latest electric lighting devices. Customers within a radius of thirty miles come here for the Birkeland art quality.



Five Hundred Old Time Pictures on Display at the Northern Home Furnishing Company's Window, 1922.

The Old Settlers.

SINCE the following list was compiled several changes have become necessary, for one or more old settlers have passed away each month.

Most of the early pioneers sleep beneath the sod at Evergreen or other Last Resting Places.

Many of the early settlers, however, are still as active as ever. Let us honor their lives as well as their memories.



I. U. White, W. W. Hartley, T. H. Brady, and Anton Mahlum—
Pioneers of 1870 and 1871.

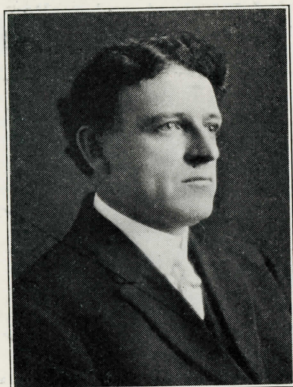
The following list is not complete, altho the compiler has tried hard to make it so. He has been aided materially by the Homecomers' register at the Semi-centennial Celebration, by the membership rolls of the Brainerd Old Settlers' Association (organized July 8, 1922) and by personal inquiry through letters, questionnaires, interviews, and newspaper advertising.

KEY:—the date refers to the year of arrival in Brainerd; "R" means Resident of Brainerd now; "H" means "Homecomer" to the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration in 1922.

- Aamodt, Ole H. 1886
Mohall, N. D.
- Abear, Mrs. Treffle. 1870 — R
- Adair, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. 1889 — R
Former jeweler. County treasurer since 1905. Executive chairman of 50th Anniversary Celebration, 1922. A most public spirited citizen. See picture.
- Adams, Elijah — 1880
Cortland, N. Y. Had a soldier homestead at Thunder Lake.
- Ahrens, Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. — H
Minneapolis. "The pioneer of them all." Came here July 10, 1870, at the age of 21, and homesteaded a quarter section west of the river. Conducted a Settlers' store. Employed by N. P. Ry. since 1878.
- Alderman, S. F. 1886 — R
Attorney.
- Allbright, Clifton — R
Attorney
- Allen, Wm. 1887 — H
St. Paul.
- Allison, Fred. 1885 — R
- Allston, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel. 1890 — R
Ames, George
Engineer
- Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew
"Andy" is the oldest school janitor in Brainerd.
- Anderson, Charles F. 1883 — R
- Anderson, Emily. 1893
Nurse, N. P. Hospital, St. Paul.
- Anderson, Hans A. 1885 — R
- Anderson, Mrs. Helena. 1883 — H
Duluth.
- Anderson, John.
- Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. 1882 — R
Superintendent of N. P. Ry. shops.
- Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ole E. 1882 — R
A blacksmith of the N. P. for forty years. Three children: Rosella (now Mrs. Nels Johnson), William E. Anderson, and Mable (now Mrs. George Yokie.)
- Andree, Theodore. 1894
New Kensington, Pa. Pastor of Lutheran Zion Church, 1894-99.
- Armstrong, Jerome. 1883 — H
San Bernardino, Cal.
- Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. 1885, 1890 -- H
Staples.
- Arnold, Mrs. Sophie L. 1883 — H
Staples.
- Atherton, J. C. 1882
Aberdeen, Wash.
- Atherton, Margaret L. 1882 — R
- Atkinson, John. 1881 — H
Gull Lake.
- Bacon, Walter. 1883
Redmond, Ore.
- Badeaux, G. E. 1886 — R
- Badeaux, Dr. Geo. Irving. 1888 — R
- Badeaux, Williard. 1886 — R
- Bailey, J. W. 1887 — H
Backus. "The Home coming was one of the most enjoyable times I ever spent."
- Baker, Mrs. E. C. 1889 — R
- Baker, John W. 1884 — H
Staples.
- Baker, Vivian Reilly. 1893 — H
Okmulgee, Okla.
- Bakkila, W. L. 1890 — H
Red Wing.
- Bane, Mrs. E. C. (nee Lurline Cale). 1882—R
- Barber, Henry H. 1881 — H
Minneapolis. Was Assistant Cashier First National Bank, Brainerd. Married Jennie M. White, daughter of Lyman P. White.
- Bardsley, J. C. "Charlie."
Tacoma, Wash.
- Barron, Gerald V. 1889
Cloquet. State Commander American Legion, 1922.
- Bartsch, Mr. and Mrs. William P. 1881 — R
Taught music in the city since 1884; for twenty years a member of the famous Dresskell's Band.
- Battan, C. B. 1887 — H
- Bean, W. L. 1893
New Haven, Conn. N. Y., N. H. & H. Ry. (mech. Ass't to Pres.)
- Beard, Rev. R. A. 1882
 Fargo, N. D. Was pastor Congregational Church, Brainerd.
- Beck, C. O. 1888 — R
- Bell, Agnes Scherman. 1881 — H
St. Paul.
- Bellmuth, Mrs. Hannah. 1875 — R
- Benham, Caleb.
Hilliard, Fla.
- Benjamin, W. S. 1893 — H
Red Wing.
- Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Iver. — R
- Benton, E. D. 1880 — H
St. Paul.
- Benton, E. S. 1879
St. Paul
- Berrisford, Mrs. E. F. 1882
Grenfell, Sask., Canada.
- Bertram, Geo. — R
A veteran N. P. engineer.
- Bidwell, Mr. and Mrs. Philip. 1877 and 1884 — R
- Billings, Mrs. M. 1883 — R
Well known business woman.
- Bishop, Peter. 1882 — R
- Bisiar, J. 1880 — H
Bemidji.
- Blackburn, Frank T. 1872 — R
- Blackburn, H. C. 1872 — H
Bemidji.
- Blackburn, Thomas T. Aug. 5, 1872 — R
Since 1880 in N. P. Ry employ.
- Blackburn, Mrs. T. — R
- Blanchard, E. C. 1886 — H
Seattle, Wash. General manager of N. P. Lines west.

- Bolger, Mrs. Susan. 1885 — H
Minneapolis.
- Boor, Mrs. Ferdinand P. 1883 — H
Minneapolis.
- Bradt, A. L. 1882 — H
Fort Ripley.
- Brady, Timothy H. ("Tim") 1871 — R
Retired as engineer, 1922, after 56 years' service. Ran the "Minnetonka" engine in Homecoming Parade, July 4, 1922. See picture.
- Brady, Mrs. T. H. 1872 — R
- Bright, Mrs. E. J. (nee Hope Thabes). 1882
St. Paul.
- Brinkman, Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. 1883 and 1877 — H
Bemidji. "Homecoming was like going home to ma and pa."
- Brockway, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Philo, (Mayme Canan) 1885
Omaha, Neb.
- Brockway, W. E. "Bill." — R
Popular grocer.
- Brooks, Harry. — R
- Brown, Irma Parker. 1889
Rochester.
- Bubar, E. 1882 — H
- Bush, John W. — R
Conductor.
- Bye, Mrs. Gunhild. — R
(Age 79 years) See picture.
- Bye, Hannah. — R
- Bye, John. 1881 — R
Clothier. See article and picture.
- Cale, Mrs. L. J. 1880 — R
- Calkins, Mrs. Grace Benton. 1880 — H
- Campbell, Ethel Parker. 1885 — R
- Canan, Marie A. 1882 — R
Has lived in Brainerd since early childhood. As a photographer, she stands as a pioneer, many others having come and gone since she started business. Her studio is located in the Walverman Block on Front Street. Some of her excellent photography is used in the production of this volume.
- Canniff, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. 1885 — R
- Carlson, Mr. and Mrs. John. 1882 — R
Clothier. Three children: Harry, Grace (now Mrs. O. M. Weber), and Dr. Melvin H. See article.
- Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. 1872
Butte, Mont.
- Carter, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. 1893 — H
Boise, Idaho.
- Cass, A. R. — R
One of the oldest graduates of the University of Minnesota. Class of 1875.
- Chapman, Mrs. Sarah. 1872 — R
Continuous residence since 1872. Owner of the Chapman House, one of the first hotels in Brainerd. Age 92 years at time of Homecoming celebration, 1922. See picture.
- Chesebrough, Mrs. Ruth Rosser. 1879 — H
Minneapolis.
- Chiperfield, Claude E. 1888
Canton, Ill.
- Christensen, J. J. 1889 — R
- Christensen, Mr. and Mrs. Peter. 1893 — H
Deerwood.
- Christenson, Mrs. Mary. 1886 — R
- Clark, Clayton A. 1886
St. Maries, Idaho.
- Clark, D. M. — R
Pioneer hardware dealer (see picture of paper mill—the fisherman is Mr. Clark).
- Clark, Mrs. Geo. H. 1880
Seattle, Wash.
- Clark, Mrs. Wm. R. 1881
Seattle, Wash.
- Closterman, Mrs. C. H. — R
- Clouston, R.
Summerville, B. C.
- Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. W. C.
Supt. of City Schools.
- Cochran, Mrs. J. A. 1890 — H
- Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. 1880-1885—R
Prominent merchant and realtor. Active in civic affairs. Chairman Old Settlers' Day, 1922. See picture.
- Cohen, Sidney.
Mandan, N. D.
- Cole, Mrs. C. E.
- Coleman, Dr. Harvey P.
Medford, Ore.
- Congdon, E. T. 1872
Tacoma, Wash.
- Congdon, Frank B. 1877 — R
- Congdon, Harry W. 1872
Carlton.
- Congdon, W. H. 1877
Gresham, Ore.
- Coreoran, P. J. 1882 — H
St. Paul.
- Cosgrove, Mrs. Margaret. 1884 — H
Minneapolis.
- Cosgrove, Thomas. 1887 — H
Duluth.
- Courtney, Dr. and Mrs. Walter. 1883 and 1885 — R
Physician and Surgeon.
- Coventry, Mrs. Allertus C. 1875
Duluth.
- Coventry, Edward Dean. 1888
Crosby.
- Coventry, Dr. Wm. A. 1876
Duluth.
- Cragg, Charles. 1882
Eagle Grove, Ia.
- Craig, D. R. 1881 — H
Currllsville, Pa. Well known telegraph office manager for forty years. "Glad to see Brainerd again."
- Craig, Harry C. 1880
Currllsville, Pa. One of the organizers of Brainerd Y. M. C. A.
- Crane, Maynard. 1891
Cooperstown, N. D.
- Crone, A. J. 1884
Deerwood.

Cronquist, John T. 1885 — R
 Crowe, Jennie M. 1890
 Waterloo, Ont. Teacher for several years
 in the Washington School.
 Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond. 1881-1883—R
 Crust, Mr. and Mrs. Edward (Mary G.)
 1883 — R
 Cullen, James. — R
 Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. M. 1882 — H
 Staples.
 Curry, Howard M. 1880 — H
 St. Paul. General Mechanical Superin-
 tendent N. P. Ry. Co.
 Curry, Mrs. Howard M. 1888 — H
 Dahl, Ole G. 1895
 Osakis. "I knew almost everybody in
 Brainerd, and could call most of them
 by their first names."
 Dahle, Mrs. Alfred P. 1892 — H
 Minot, N. D.
 Dahle, Rev. O. —
 Starbuck.



H. P. Dunn.

Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. (nee Rilda
 Brockway). 1882 — H
 Staples.
 Davenport, Margaret Cullen. 1884 — H
 Staples.
 Davie, W. C. 1872
 Steilacoom, Wash. Quoted in this his-
 tory.
 Davis, Mrs. G. H. (Alice L.) 1888
 Minneapolis. See picture of the late
 Rev. Geo. H. Davis.
 Davis, Katherine G. 1888
 Minneapolis.
 De Lamere, Mrs. L. J. (nee Mary E. Chap-
 man). 1872 — R
 Denis, John. 1880
 Little Falls.
 Dewar, Peter. 1879 — H
 Staples.
 Dillan, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. 1895 — R
 Their children: Ingolf, Alfred, Ellen,
 Margaret, Ruth.

Doran, Dan. 1880 — R
 Doran, John. 1882 — R
 Douglas, Mrs. J. B. 1882 — H
 Windsor Locks, Conn.
 Dowling, Martin. 1871 — H
 St. Cloud.
 Downie, Mr. and Mrs. Milford W. 1900
 Auditor, M. & I. Ry. Co. Associated with
 N. P. Ry. since 1886.
 Doyle, W. H. 1871
 Fargo, N. D. Conductor on N. P. with
 Capt. Spaulding; brought first train
 across Red River.
 Drogseth, Anton. — R
 Drogseth, Arthur P. — R
 Ass't Cashier, First National Bank.
 Dugre, Severe. 1881
 Fort Ripley.
 Dullum, Mr. and Mrs. Herman P. 1882 — R
 Homesteaded in 1883.
 Dunbar, Mrs. Ella H. 1883 — R
 Dunn, Henry P. 1895 — R
 Druggist. Mayor 1911-13. Postmaster
 since 1914. An active citizen. See ar-
 ticle and picture.
 Dunn, Mrs. M. T. 1887 — H
 Minneapolis. Widow of M. T. Dunn, for-
 mer president Citizens State Bank.
 Dunn, Thos. E.
 For thirty years manager of Wm. H.
 White's 24 lumber yards. Later, assis-
 tant to A. A. White, St. Paul.
 Durham, W. H. 1881 — R
 Dykeman, J. F.
 Lake Wales, Fla.
 Early, Mrs. C. G. (nee Julia Fitzgerald.
 1872 — H
 St. Paul. One of the first two public
 school teachers in Brainerd.
 Early, Clara Mabel. 1879 — R
 Early, Mrs. J. P. (nee Kathleen Canan).
 1882 — R
 Early, Peter. 1871
 Minneapolis. "I have seen Brainerd
 grow from a town of two or three shacks
 to a city of two thousand homes."
 Ebinger, David. 1878 — R
 Established a brick yard in N. E., for
 Koop Bros., later buying same.
 Ebinger, Henry. 1876 — R
 Eekblom, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph. 1879 and 1883
 St. Paul.
 Eckholm, Mr. and Mrs. Emil. 1879 & 1877—R
 Eckman, Rev. F. M. 1894
 Moorhead. Former pastor of Swedish
 Luth. Church.
 Elder, Mrs. James. — R
 Her Gull Lake home is named after St.
 Colombo Mission.
 Ellison, Albert. — R
 Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. 1886 — R
 Elmgren, Mrs. A. F. 1892 — R
 Engen, Mr. and Mrs. John. 1879 — R
 English, Jennie H. 1884
 Seattle, Wash.
 Erickson, August. — R

Erickson, Mrs. Betsey C. 1880 — H
Crosby.

Erickson, Erick. — R

Erickson, L. J. 1892 — R

Erickson, Selma. 1882 — R

Falconer, George. — R

Falconer, Hannah. 1883 — R

Falkenreck, William. 1883 — H
Spokane, Wash.

Fall, Andrew. — R

Grocer.

Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. 1879 and 1888
— R

Vice President, First National Bank.

Fernald, T. C. 1872 — H

St. Paul.

Fernald, Thos. C. Jr. 1873 — H

Staples. Baptized in Episcopal Church
by F. R. Millspaugh in 1873. Sponsors
in baptism were Mr. and Mrs. A. A.
White.

Fisher, Mrs. A. T. 1882 — R

Fleener, Mrs. Bessie Treglawny. 1890 — R
City Clerk.

Flood, Archie. 1877 — H

Duluth.

Ford, J. M. 1873

St. Paul.

Forsberg, Mr. and Mrs. Evan C. (nee Emma
Amand Thelander) 1887 — H

Thief River Falls.

Forsberg, Jonas. 1872

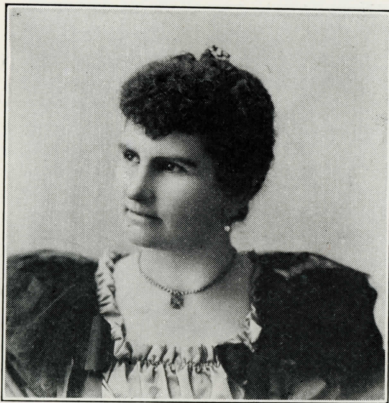
Wadena.

Forsberg, Peter O. 1883 — R

Forsythe, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. 1871 — R

Forsythe, Emma E. 1878 — R.

A most public spirited, goodhearted
woman. See picture.



Mrs. Emma E. Forsythe.

Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Albert. 1896 — R
Commander, G. A. R.

Fox, George. 1883 — R

Frater, Mr. and Mrs. John T. 1881-82
Seattle, Wash.

Frederick, Bertha L. — R

Frederick, Mrs. J. L. (nee Kathryn Walker)
1882 — R

French, Mrs. W. V. 1887 — R

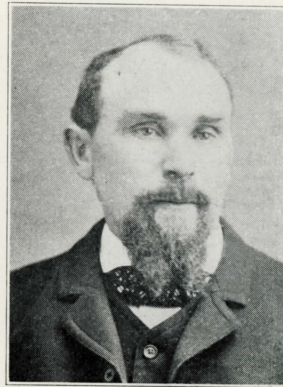
Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. — R

Fulton, Mrs. L. 1881 — H

Duluth

Fulton, Mabel. 1881

Duluth. Music teacher in Brainerd for
a number of years.



James E. Gardner.

Gagnon, Mrs. Adolph. 1873

Little Falls.

Gardner, George. — R

Lawyer.

Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. James. 1871 and
1874 — R

He was engineer of construction trains
into Brainerd in 1871 and of General
Custer's train to Bismarek in 1876 at
the time of the Indian rebellion. See
picture.

Gates, E. C. 1892.

Frankfort, Ind.

George, J. L. 1889

Bemidji.

Gibb, John. 1877

Shovel Lake.

Giggie, Mrs. Pearl Rosser. 1877

Minneapolis.

Gilbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Anton. "Before
1888."

Children: Amy, Lily, and George.

Goedderz, John. — R

Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. 1879 & 1884
Duluth.

Goodwin, Fannie M. 1887 — H

Staples.

Gorenflo, Alice. 1882 — H

Cass Lake.

Gorenflo, Frank L. 1879 — H

Cass Lake.

Gorman, Sam. 1885 — H

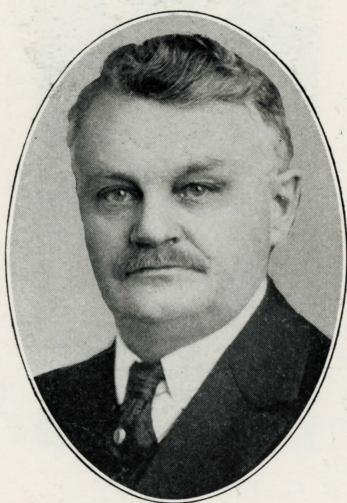
Staples.

Gough, Anna Badeaux. 1886 — R

Gould, A. A. 1888

Jamestown, N. Y.

Gould, A. B. 1887
 Zumbro Falls. Former principal of H. S.
 Gould, Mrs. Clara Small. 1888 — R
 Gould, Mrs. Elvira Clark. 1887
 Zumbro Falls.
 Gould, J. C. 1890
 Oakes, N. D.
 Gould, R. R. 1888 — R
 Goulet, Frank. 1871
 Little Falls. On first Board of Aldermen
 of Brainerd.
 Graff, Erick. 1891 — R
 Graham, Felix. — R
 Graham, Mr. and Mrs. William. — R
 Well known music dealer and cornetist.
 Was member of Dresskell's Band.
 Green, Alice J. 1883
 Morson, Ont., Canada.
 Greene, O. C. 1872 — H
 St. Paul. Supt. of Telegraph N. P. Ry.
 1872-1911.

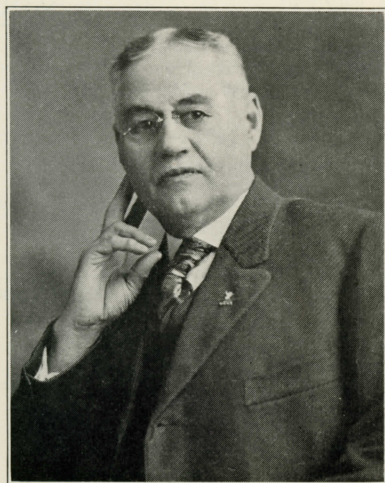


F. H. Gruenhagen.

Grevel, Narcisse.
 Formerly owned Merchants' Hotel.
 Greweox, Chas. 1878 — H
 Grimes, John M. 1881
 Duluth.
 Gross, Harry G. 1885 — H
 Superior, Wis.
 Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry. 1883 — R
 Groves, Dr. and Mrs. A. F. 1885 — R
 Prominent surgeon and specialist, whose
 untiring efforts and skill have helped to
 make a better Brainerd.
 Gruenhagen, Edward C. 1892 — R
 Gruenhagen, Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. 1889 — R
 Merchant and farmer. Chairman Finance
 Committee, Homecoming, 1922. See pic-
 ture.
 Hagadorn, Fred. 1882 — R
 Hagberg, Arthur. — R
 Merchant

Hagberg, C. O. 1874 — R
 Hagberg, Fritz. — R
 Merchant.
 Hagberg, Mrs. Hannah.
 North St. Paul.
 Hagberg, Mr. and Mrs. John A. 1891 — H
 Minneapolis.
 Hage, H. J. 1888
 Los Angeles, Cal.
 Hall, Alba. 1880 — R
 Roller skater of note. Performed during
 Homecoming parade.
 Hall, Frank. 1883 — R
 Has used more printer's ink than anyone
 else in Brainerd. See article and picture.
 Hall, L. N. 1879
 St. Paul.
 Hall, Si. 1879 — R
 Oldest drayman in city. Children: Alba,
 Roy, Grace (Mrs. Ben Carr), Bertha
 (Mrs. E. R. Hetting), and Ray.
 Halladay, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas. 1889 and
 1881 — H
 Devils Lake, N. D.
 Hallett, Lee.
 Halquist, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. — R
 Grocer.
 Halpin, Mrs. Margaret. 1872 — R
 Halsted, A. J. 1884 — R
 Editor of Brainerd Tribune 37 years.
 Mayor of Brainerd four terms. Former
 president Minnesota State Editorial As-
 sociation. Active in all civic activities
 looking to progress. See picture of Re-
 ception Committee, of which he was
 chairman.
 Hannaford, J. M. 1872 — H
 St. Paul. Former President, now vice-
 chairman, N. P. Ry. Fifty years con-
 tinuous service with Northern Pacific.
 "Home Again."
 Hanson, Mrs. Mary. 1886 — H
 Staples.
 Harter, George. 1889 — H
 Staples.
 Hartley, B. F. 1871
 Everett, Wash. Built first brick block
 in Brainerd. Mayor of Brainerd two
 terms.
 Hartley, Irma C. 1887 — R
 County Superintendent of Schools.
 Hartley, Roland Hill. 1878
 Everett, Wash.
 Hartley, R. J. 1882 — R
 Prominent in business.
 Hartley, Wilder Wellington. 1870
 Mountain View, Cal. Former county of-
 ficials; publisher Tribune. See picture.
 Hawley, Mrs. Mary. 1874 — H
 Minneapolis.
 Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. 1881 — R
 Hazen, C. S. 1885 — R
 Hazen, Maud Sleeper. 1872
 Duluth.
 Headmen, Mr. and Mrs. John. 1881 & 1885 R
 Heath, Mrs. Sylvester. 1881 — H
 Bemidji.

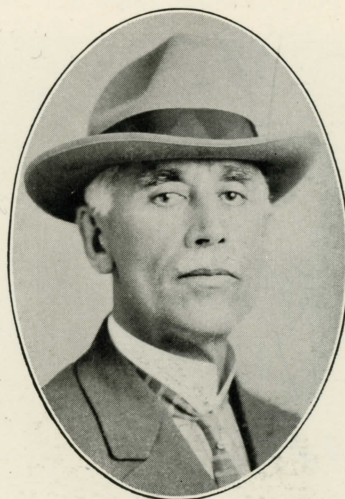
Heinz, Mrs. Albert (Elise Martina) 1874
Chelem Falls, Wis.
Hemstead, Dr. and Mrs. Werner. 1882 and
1890 — H
St. Cloud.
Henning, R. A.
Minneapolis. Former mayor of Brainerd.
Hietala, Kalle. 1889 — R
Hoffman, A. L. 1883 — R
Business man. See picture.
Hogan, Jerry. 1892 — R
Holmes, J. W. 1883 — R
Boat livery on Gilbert Lake since 1894.
Holmstrom, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. G. 1889
and 1892 — R
Hooper, Rose Netterberg. 1888 — H
St. Paul.
Houghton, Frank H. 1880 — R
Howes, Fanny B. 1881
Buhl
Howe, Mrs. J. J. 1884 — H
Minneapolis. Widow of proprietor of
saw mill.
Huestis, B. A. 1878 — R
Huestis, Maud. 1878 — R
Hughes, Mrs. R. L. (nee Jennie Sundberg)
1878 — H
Duluth.
Hughey, Mrs. Herbert C. 1880 — R
Hurley, Herbert H. 1882
Hurley, J. F. 1882 — R



A. L. Hoffman.

Ide, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. — H
St. Paul.
Ilse, Richard. 1887 — R
Ingersoll, Dr. H. G. 1885 — H
International Falls.
Ingersoll, Mrs. N. H. 1882 — R
Widow of N. H. Ingersoll, a proprietor
of the Dispatch and a former postmaster.
Isle, Conrad. 1886 — R

Jack, J. L.
Crow Wing.
Jarboe, Mrs. Frank. 1886
Little Falls.
Jenkins, Earl W. — R
Jenkins, Roland G. — R
Jenson, Mrs. Pethra Ovig. 1879 — R



W. A. M. Johnstone.

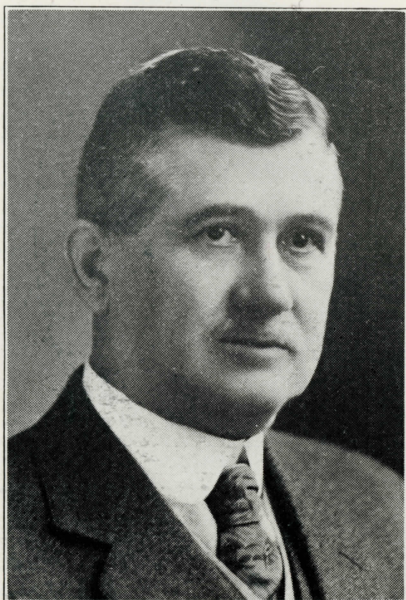
Johnson, Albert. 1874 — H
City Boiler Inspector, Tacoma, Wash.
Johnson, "Colonel" Charles Douglas, Nov.
9, 1877 — R
Druggist here for nearly a half century.
In great demand as a public orator, and
always does justice to every occasion.
He has two children: Laura and Richard
M. See article, speech, and picture.
Johnson, C. J. 1881 — H
Staples.
Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. 1882 — R
Forty years in N. P. Ry. service.
Johnson, L. P. 1872 — R
Johnson, Nels. 1880
Tacoma, Wash.
Johnson, P. M. 1882
Ironton, Minn.
Johnson, Sol.
San Jose, Cal.
Johnstone, W. A. M. 1881 — R
In clerk of court's office since 1892.
Chairman Commissary Committee, 50th
anniversary. See picture.
Johnstone, Mrs. W. A. M. — R
Accomplished musician.
Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. 1873 and 1889 R
Jones, H. C. 1879 — H
St. Paul.
Jones, J. C. 1875 — R
Jones, John. 1871
Oregon City, Oregon. One of the original
N. P. blacksmiths in Brainerd.
Jones, Mrs. Mary. 1872 — H
Oregon City, Oregon.

Kaatz, Hugo A. 1890 — R
Merchant.

Kaley, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. 1877 — H
New Port Richey, Fla.

Kelley, Rev. and Mrs. Newton B.
See quotation.

Kelly, Mrs. Esther. 1872



George D. LaBar.

Kelly, Kate. 1872

Kiebler, Joseph. 1872 — R

Kiebler, Julius. 1872 — H
Winnipeg, Canada.

Kimball, A. T. 1870 (arrived at Crow
Wing) — R

Kimball, Claud.

Came from St. Cloud in a scow in 1870.

Kimberly, Mary B. 1872
St. Paul.

Kimberly, M. C. 1870

St. Paul. President's office, N. P. Ry.

King, Gus.
Gull River.

King, R. D. 1887 — R
Merchant.

Kjellquist, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. 1889 — H
Daggett Brook.

Klein, W. C. 1873 — H
Bemidji.

Knight, Geo. W.
Baltimore, Md.

Koop, Mrs. Elizabeth M. 1871 — H
Minneapolis. Indians wanted to trade
pony or papoose for her.

Koop, Harry M. 1888
Crosby.

Koop, John Herman. — R

Koop, J. W. 1883 — R

Koop, Mrs. L. M. 1880

Jamestown, N. D. Widow of John Henry
Koop, merchant, former mayor, and post-
master. Three children: Mrs. George
Murphy, Mrs. Lillian Ewing, and Grover
H. Koop.

Koshale, Mr. and Mrs. Albert. 1882 — R

Krech, C. A. 1881 — R

Kunerth, Mrs. Ethel M. (nee Ethel Fulton)
1881 — H.
Duluth.

Kyle, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. — H

General Storekeeper, N. P. Ry. Co., St.
Paul.

Kyllo, H. C. 1888

Kyllo, Mrs. Hazel Treglawny. 1890

LaBar, Mr. and Mrs. George D. 1883 — R
President First National Bank. Presi-
dent Brainerd School District. Promi-
nent in civic and business projects. See
Picture.

Lagerquist, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. 1876 — R
Well known tailor.

Lagerquist, B. L. — R

Ass't cashier, First National Bank.

Lagerquist, C. A. 1877 — R

Lagerquist, Mrs. Heidwig. 1879 — R

LaJoie, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. 1879 — H
Spokane, Wash.

La Rocca, Mary E. 1885

Omaha, Neb. Present Supreme Guardian
of Supreme Forest, Woodmen Circle.

Larson, Mr. and Mrs. John. 1883 — H
Pasadena, Cal.

Retired merchant.

Lathrop, Mrs. A. W. 1890 — H
Pine River.

Laurence, W. J. 1891 — H
Duluth.

Lawrence, Mrs. Mary Rosenberg. — R
The wife of "Dan," our "Y" secre-
tary.

Lawrence, J. B. 1891 — R

Leake, Miss S. 1887 — H

Lear, Mrs. Wm. B. (nee Mamie Rifenrath)
1882 — R

Lemieux, Mrs. E. T. 1882 — H
Duluth.

Lerni, Mrs. Jacob H. (nee Marie Peterson)
1886 — H

Minneapolis.

Lewis, Wm. H. 1873
Roanoke, Virginia.

Lind, Mrs. M. C.
Minneapolis.

Lind, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel. — R

Lindholm, Mrs. Carrie. 1886 — R

Linneman, Mrs. Emily A. — R

Graduated from Brainerd High School in
1888, second class to be graduated.

Linneman, H. J. 1882 — H
Crosby.

Littlemore, G. H. 1889 — H
Spokane, Wash.

Loftus, Mrs. Anna Reilly. 1882 — H
Minneapolis.

Long, Pat.
Minneapolis.
Losey, Mrs. Margaret L. 1884 — R
Low, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. 1872 and 1877 — H
St. Paul.
Lowey, Frank. — R
Lowry, Ruth Parker. 1893
Spokane, Wash.
Luken, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. — R
Pioneer merchants. Mrs. Luken is a
daughter of the late Adam Brown, vet-
eran engineer.
Lum, Leon E. 1881
Duluth. Attorney. "Lum Park" is his
gift to Brainerd.
Lund, John. 1883 — R
Lynch, Monsignor D. W. — 1892
Duluth.

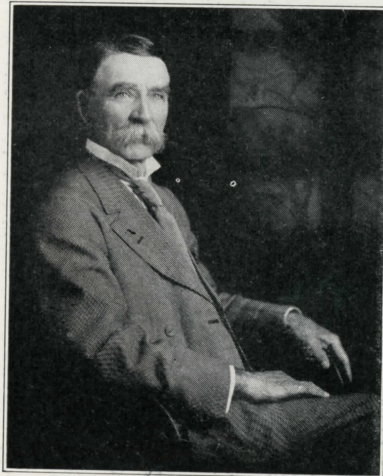
McCabe, Mr. and Mrs. P. E.
Washington, D. C. "When we speak of
Brainerd, we always say 'back home.'"
McCarthy, Mrs. R. C. 1879 — H
Dash Point, Wash.
McClenahan, W. S. 1882 — R
Judge of District Court. See picture.
McCloskey, James M. 1891
Minneapolis.
McCloskey, W. T. 1892 — H
St. Paul.
McColl, Islay M. — R
Active club worker. President Busi-
ness and Professional Women.
McColl, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. — R
Photographer and merchant.
McDonald, Helen Gardner. 1882 — R
A Gold Star mother; she gave her son
to Our Country.



Judge W. S. McClenahan.

McFadden, Mrs. Milton. 1881 — R
McGinn, Henry. — R
Merchant.
McGivern, Frank C. 1882 — H
Staples.
McGivern, Mrs. Fred. 1877 — R
McGivern, Mr. and Mrs. Peter. 1890 — R
McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. D. — R

McKay, Frederick W. 1881
Bozeman, Mont.
McKay, W. D. 1880 — R
General Agent of N. P. for years. Prom-
inent real estate man. Built Columbia
Block, 1893, and Imperial Block, 1904.
One of seven to build Iron Exchange
Block. On School Board 12 years. Now
Secretary of Water and Light Board.
Children: Fred W., Henry S., Bella, Ma-
bel, Rebecca, Olive, Edith, Alice. See
picture.



W. D. McKay.

McLane, Mrs. J. B. 1887 — H
McNaughton, John. 1877
McPherson, Mrs. George S. 1891 — H
Toronto, Canada.
Magnan, Eugene. 1881 — H
Fort Ripley.
Magnan, Ovid. 1881 — H
Fort Ripley.
Mahlum, Anton. 1870 — R
Has held several public offices: register
of deeds, auditor, city clerk, and alder-
man. Among the very first men to come
to Brainerd. See quotations and picture.
Mahlum, Charles W. — R
County Auditor.
Mahlum, Mr. and Mrs. Mons. — R
Prominent lumberman. See article and
picture. Their children: Anna, Bertha,
Milton, and Werner. Another son, John,
died in France during the war.
Mahoney, Dennis. 1893
Minneapolis.
Mahood, G. D. 1882 — R
Mahood, Mrs. Lydia N. 1880 — R
Mandell, H. H.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Martin, Mrs. Anna. 1883 — R
Martin, Harrison B. — H
Tacoma, Wash. Born in Brainerd, Aug.
14, 1872.

Martin, Mrs. L. M. 1885 — H
Lansing, Mich.
Mattes, A. L. 1894 — H
The Pas, Manitoba, Canada. With the
Brainerd Lumber Co.
Mattson, Mrs. E. M. (nee Mona L. Johnson) 1889.
St. Paul.
Metcalf, Charles. — R



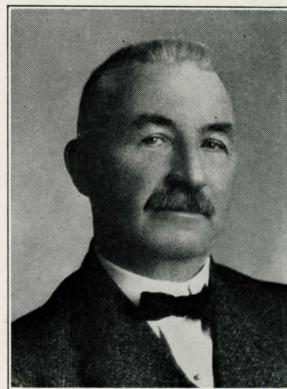
Mons Mahlum.

Midgley, Mary. 1891 — H
Miller, Mrs. Christina. — R
Miller, Clyde.
Miller, P. E. 1883 — H
Staples.
Moore, J. B. 1878 — H
St. Paul.
Morrill, Robt. 1870 — H
Gull River.
Mudge, Chas. 1888 — R
Murphy, Ed. F. 1884 — R
Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. George H. — R
Drygoods merchants. See article.
Murphy, James H. 1877 — R
Mother drove in by stage in 1870. See
article.
Murray, Angus. 1883 — R
Murray, Mrs. Myrta Bixby. 1880 — H
Little Falls.
Murray, Russell R. 1893 — R

Netterberg, Emma C. 1888 — H
St. Paul.
Nettleton, P. B. — R
Has assisted hundreds of families to own
their own homes on the "Nettleton
plan."
Nichols, Walter A. 1878 — H
Duluth.
Nilsen, Mrs. R. P. 1880 — H
St. Paul.
Nims, Mrs. J. R. (nee Grace Nason) 1881 H
Staples.

Nolan, Mr. and Mrs. James J. 1891 and
1879 — R
Nutting, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. 1882 — H
Duluth.

Oas, Mrs. John. 1890 — H
Blackduck.
O'Brien, Bert. 1884 — R
O'Brien, Con. 1883 — R
Prominent in business and civic affairs.
Extensive holdings of city, farming, and
mining properties. Mayor two terms.
See picture.
O'Brien, Cornelius, Jr. 1892 — R
O'Brien, Giles P. — R
O'Brien, J. W. 1884 — R
O'Connor, Mrs. Kate. 1872 — R
Her father, Martin Toohey, helped lay
the first track into the round house.
Ogden, Mrs. James K. — R
Olson, Goodwin B. 1889 — R
Olson, Mrs. Hannah A. 1882 — R
Olson, Henry A. 1886 — R
Olson, Mrs. Mary. 1880 — R
Widow of John Olson. Two daughters:
Bertha M. and Hildegard (now Mrs.
Terferd Johnson, Shafer, Minn.)
Olson, Mr. and Mrs. Matt. — R
Olson, Otto J. 1882 —
Olson, Oscar H. 1882 — R
Olson, Paul C. 1884 — R
Orlemann, Mrs. G. F. (Edith Stewart)
1890 — H
St. Paul.
Osborn, John R. 1880
Cass Lake.
Oschionero, Mrs. George (nee Gertrude
Peterson) 1893 — H
Now of the West Indies.
Osgood, John. 1881 — H



Con O'Brien.

Ovig, Edward. 1879 — R
Ovig, Inga. 1879 — R
Ovig, John. 1879 — R
Ovig, O. L. 1879 — R
Ovig, Richard. 1879 — R

Paine, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. — R
Paine, E. W. — R
Paine, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. 1889 and 1890 — R
Paine, Jacob. March 17, 1872 — R
His father, William P. Paine, built the house at 502 South Sixth Street, which the family has owned ever since.
Paine, Lillie. — R
Paine, N. M. 1880 — R
Palmer, Mary E. 1881 — R
Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Q. (nee Bessie M. Spalding) 1876 and 1881 — R
Parker, Clyde. 1886 — R
Parker, Hattie M. 1885 — R
Widow of Fred Parker.
Parker, Mrs. Richard (Elizabeth) 1870
Santa, Idaho.
Parker, Mrs. Rose. — R
Milliner. Daughter of Mrs. Caroline Grandelmeyer, an early pioneer. Member of Homecoming committee, 1922. See picture.
Parker, Samuel. — H
Merrifield. Grocer.
Parks, E. K. 1883 — H
Greybull, Wyo.
Parks, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. 1881 — H
St. Paul.
Parks, F. J. 1884 — R
Patek, C. H. 1887 — H
Minneapolis.
Patek, Mrs. C. M. 1882 — R
Widow of C. M. Patek, furniture dealer for 35 years. See picture.
Patrick, J. M. 1879 — H
St. Paul. Fished and hunted here.
Patrick, Robert.
Chicago.
Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. 1882 — R
Peabody, F. L. 1874
Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. — H
Portland, Oregon.
Pearson, E. J. 1884
New Haven, Conn. Now president N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
Pegg, Mary Emma. 1871
Duluth.
Pepin, Mrs. Edd. — H
Staples.
Pepin, Mr. and Mrs. Paul. 1884 — R
Percy, Mrs. Etta M. 1874
Phoenix, Ariz.
Peters, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. 1887 — H
Pine River, Minn.
Peterson, Charles. 1882 — R
Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. John. 1882 — R
Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. K. 1889 — H
Staples.
Peterson, O. A. 1882 — R
Clothier. See article.
Peterson, Peter. 1880 — R

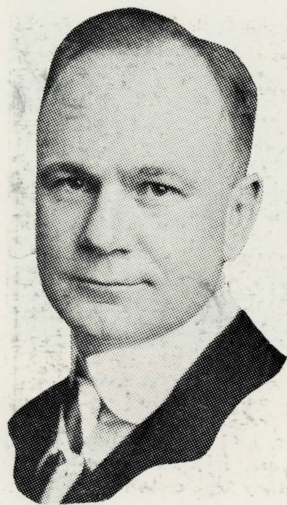
Pettibone, G. T.
Born in Brainerd, July 19, 1873. Shoreham, Minn.
Phelan, J. E. 1879
Bowman, N. D.
Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. 1881 — R
Phillips, Seth.
Gull River, Minn.
Porter, Mrs. Belle A. 1889 — H
Crow Wing.



Mrs. Rose Parker.

Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight A. 1881 — H
St. Paul. His father died two weeks after they came to Brainerd. "It was then we realized what friends are—especially Mrs. Forsythe. A friend you make at a time like that you never forget."
Potter, James W. 1880 — H
Wahpeton, N. D.
Potter, R. N. 1892 — R
Powell, Mrs. Rose M. 1892 — H
Detroit, Mich.
Purdy, M. B. 1891 — H
Perham.
Purdy, Mrs. Sarah A. 1890 — R
Purdy, Wilfred N. 1890
Bozeman, Mont.
Quinn, E. J. 1872
Quinn, J. M. 1880 — H
St. Paul. First came to Brainerd in 1873. Lived at 722 S. Broadway for 36 years. See his article on the Old Lumber Jack Days.
Quinn, Mrs. S. W. 1884 — R

Rardin, George. 1882 — R
 Reid, Fred.
 Sheriff.
 Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. 1882 and
 1880 — H
 Detroit.
 Rhodes, E. A. — H
 Minneapolis.
 Ribbel, Dr. and Mrs. H. 1883 and 1887, R
 Dentist.
 Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Cashious M. 1881
 and 1884 — R
 Richardson, Mrs. E. F. 1887 — H
 St. Paul.
 Richardson, Mrs. F. F. 1881 — H
 Staples.
 Riddell, Mrs. A. 1883 — R
 Rifenrath, Mrs. Annie. 1879 — R
 Rifenrath, Henry C 1887
 Glendive, Mont.
 Rifenrath, Leo. 1886 — R

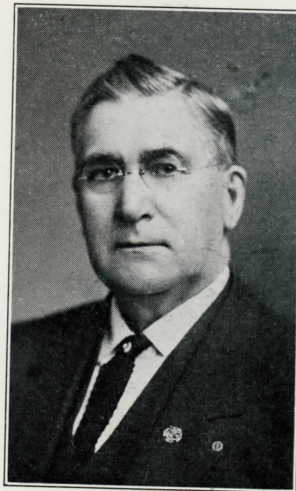


Hilding Swanson.

Riggs, Albert P. 1881 — R
 Riley, Mrs. V. P. 1882 — H
 Minneapolis.
 Roberts, W. F. 1882
 Crosby.
 Robinson, Eleanor Badeaux. 1886 — R
 Robinson, Ralph W. 1882 — H
 Staples.
 Rogers, Mary Elizabeth Hartley. 1878
 Buffalo, N. Y.
 Roll, H. G. 1887 — H
 Brinsmade, N. D.
 Rorvik, Mrs. Anna. — 1890
 Northfield.
 Rosenberg, Henry Hans. 1879 — R
 In N. P. employ ever since. A charter
 member of the Bethlehem Lutheran
 Church; a most earnest and devout
 worker.
 Rosenberg, Mrs. Mary. 1877 — R
 Rosenlund, John. 1892 — R

Rosser, Mrs. Belle. 1872 — H
 Anoka. Remember Dr. Rosser?
 Rosser, J. C. 1890
 Toronto, Ont., Canada.
 Rowley, C. B. 1882 — R
 Always building!
 Rowley, Mrs. Celia Nolan. 1890 — R
 Russell, Mrs. J. F. 1882 — R
 Russell, Mrs. Tom. 1877 — R
 Sanborn, Fred. — R
 Sanborn, J. T. 1883 — R
 Proprietor of the City Hotel 1886-1904.
 Judge of Probate since 1902.
 Sanburn, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. 1882
 Staples.
 Sandgren, John. 1882 — R
 Saunders, "Jeff" P. — H
 Came through here in 1869. Lumber-
 man, game warden, 19 years in state
 employ. Backus.
 Saunders, Mrs. M. A. 1875 — H
 Backus.
 Scherman, Frank. 1880 — H
 St. Paul.
 Scobie, Frank. 1885
 Duluth.
 Seelye, W. E. 1881
 Spokane, Wash. First visited the site of
 Brainerd in the winter of 1862-63. Iden-
 tified with lumbering, mining, and rail-
 roading activities.
 Severtson, Mrs. Tillie. 1890 — R
 Shaw, Henriette Coventry. 1878 —
 Duluth.
 Sherlund, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. 1890
 Deerwood.
 Shields, Mrs. Jane Campbell. 1878 — R
 Shoaff, Mr. and Mrs. T. B.
 Shelbyville, Ill. Celebrated golden wed-
 ding in St. Paul's Episcopal Church,
 where they were married Nov., 1871.
 See pictures.
 Sibley, Mrs. Jessie — H
 Frazee. Came to Crow Wing in 1857 as
 a babe of one year. She is a sister of
 Helen McArthur, for whose murder two
 Indians were lynched in 1872.
 Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. 1882 — R
 Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. (Annie
 F.) 1888
 St. Paul.
 Small, Winifred V. 1888 — R
 Smallwood, Mrs. J. C. 1891 — H
 Minot, N. D.
 Smart, J. F. 1886 —
 Fairhope, Alabama. Former county audi-
 tor.
 Smith, Blanche I. (Mrs. Walter J.) 1884, R
 She taught first term of school ever
 taught in Oak Lawn district.
 Smith, Dr. Clarke S.
 "Time of driving of the Golden Spike."
 Great Falls, Mont.
 Smith, Flora Halsted. 1884 — R
 Smith, Mrs. F. E. 1877 — R

- Smith, Mrs. James. 1883 — R
 Smith, J. L. 1881 — H
 Minneapolis.
 Smith, James R. 1881 — R
 Real estate and insurance.
 Smith, Justin A. 1883 — H
 Bozeman, Mont. Speaker at Old Settlers' Rally at the Homecoming, 1922.
 Smith, Rev. Walter J. — R
 As Sunday School missionary, has organized many rural Sunday Schools and churches.
 Sorenson, Mrs. Aug. F. 1882 — R
 Widow of pioneer jeweler.
 Spalding, Isabelle Ferrell. 1873 — R
 Spalding, Wm. Henry. 1879
 Winona.
 Sparks, R. G. 1877 — H
 Staples.
 Spencer, Mrs. Lillian. 1872 — R
 Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. William A. 1882 — R
 Stade, Herman. 1883 — R
 Stallman, Louis. — R
 Barber.
 Stanton, Johnny. — H
 Starritt, Mr. and Mrs. Adoniram J. 1888, R
 Proprietor of the Windsor—the "Home-like" hotel.
 Steel, Mrs. Elva.
 Vancouver, Wash. (Her husband was with the old Headquarters Hotel.)
 Stein, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Sr. 1880 — R
 Stevenson, Mrs. George. 1887 — H
 Duluth.
 Stewart, Eleanore Walters. 1883
 St. Paul.
 Stillings, Mrs. T. D. 1879 — R
 Stilwell, George W. 1872 — R
 Has "Stopped" thousands.....N. P. Flagman.
 Stout, Eloise S. 1883 — R
 Strawbridge, Nellie K. (Merritt)
 Sundberg, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. O. 1888 — H
 Ironton.
 Sundberg, Fred G. 1889
 St. Paul.
 Sundberg, Robert M. 1888 — H
 Minneapolis.
 Swanson, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. 1892 — H
 Atlanta, Ga.
 Swanson, Bertha. 1885 — R
 Swanson, Dr. Edwin Oscar. 1891
 Swanson, G. S. 1888 — R
 Attorney.
 Swanson, Hilding. 1888 — R
 Former State Senator. See picture.
 Swanson, Dr. J. Albert. 1889
 Swanson, Mr. and Mrs. Martin. 1886 — R
 Janitor of High School since 1900. Has worked harmoniously with three superintendents and seven principals. He has seen a whole generation of Brainerd go to school, and, next to Andy Anderson, is the oldest school janitor in point of service.
 Swanson, Severn. 1890 — R
 Swanson, Mrs. Sigrid. 1888 — H
 Swart, C. N. 1879 — H
 Fargo, N. D.
 Swartz, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. 1883 — H
 Nisswa. Business man here for years. Owned grist mill, fairgrounds, and drug store.
 Sykora, L. J. 1885 — H
 Duluth.
 Taylor, C. H. 1870 — H
 Long Prairie. Contracted on Northern Pacific near Motley, when Brainerd was being cleared for the laying out of the town.
 Tennis, Seth C. 1870 — H
 Park Rapids.
 Thabes, Daisy Badeaux. 1886 — R
 Active social and club worker. Chairman Red Cross.
 Thabes, E. C. — R



A. G. Trommald.

- Thabes, Dr. J. A. 1882 — R
 With Dr. Camp 19 years. Member State Board of Health. Has extensive holdings in county.
 Thabes, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. 1882 — R
 Theviot, Mrs. Bertha Anna Laura. 1881 — R
 A leader in business and music.
 Thompson, John. 1886 — H
 International Falls. First letter carrier appointed in Brainerd.
 Thompson, Mrs. S. Keith. 1894 — H
 Minot, N. D.
 Thon, Geo. 1888 — R
 Toohey, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. 1887 and 1886 — R
 Torguson, Mrs. Walter. 1891 — H
 Staples.
 Towers, J. Sr.
 Richmond, Cal.
 Treglawny, Charles E. 1890
 Treglawny, Elizabeth Springer. 1886

Treglawny, Harry D. 1890
 Treglawny, Mrs. Leona B. 1890 — R
 Trommald, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. — R
 Register of Deeds. President of Citizens State Bank. See picture.
 Turecotte, Fremond. 1882 — H
 Hollywood, Cal.
 Turecotte, Mr. and Mrs. H. 1882 — R
 Turecotte, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. 1889 — R
 Merchant. See article.
 Vail, Mrs. Jane. 1887 — R
 Walker, Chas. A. 1880
 Santa, Idaho.
 Wallace, Wm. 1880 — H
 St. Paul.
 Warner, James H. 1890
 Webb, E. O.
 Arrived in Brainerd April 10, 1879, 2:30 P. M. Official of the Parker-Topping Foundry Co.



A. A. White.

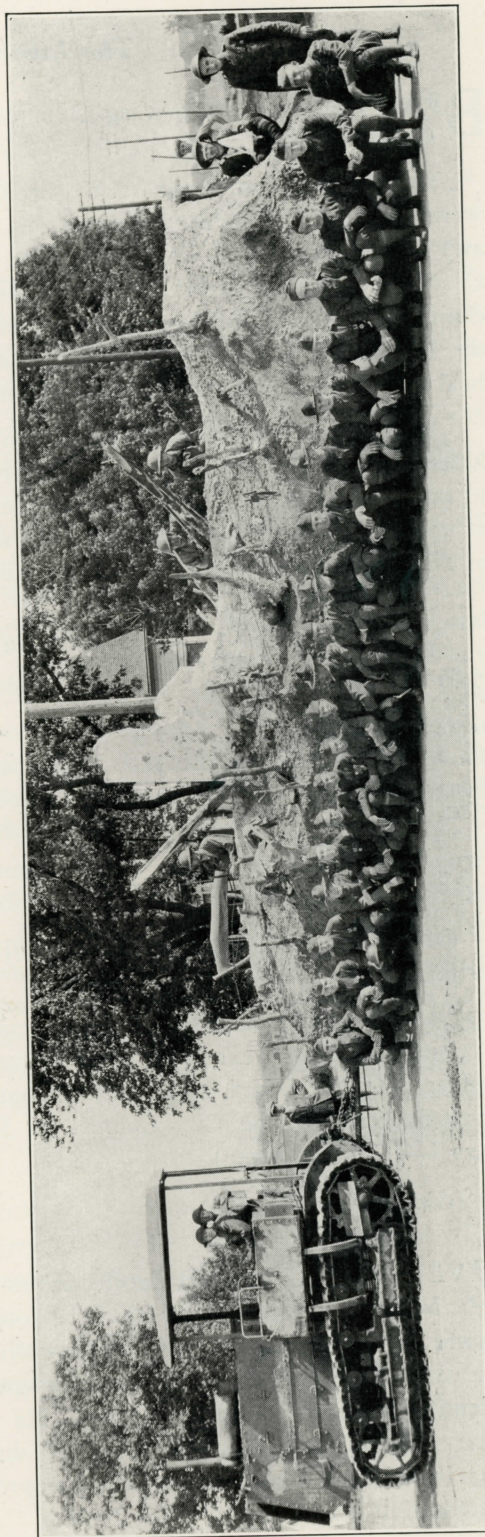
Webb, Mrs. E. O. (nee Lillian Arnold)
 1891 — R
 Chairman of the Registration Headquarters during Homecoming Week, 1922. See picture.
 Webb, Mrs. F. M. (nee Florence Nutting)
 1886 — H
 Duluth.
 Weeks, Sam C. 1886 — H
 Minneapolis.
 Wehrle, F. W. 1881
 Superior, Wis.
 Wellington, W. A. 1876
 Avon, Idaho.
 Wesley, Andy. 1880 — R
 Westfall, Mrs. E. M. 1878 — H
 Lodi, California.
 White, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. 1872 — H
 St. Paul. Townsite promoter of prominence. Has given several acres of land to Brainerd in memory of his father, Lyman P. White, Sr. See pictures.

White, C. B. — R
 Contractor and builder.
 White, George Amasa. 1888 — R
 White, I. U. 1870 — R
 Came to Brainerd as a sixteen year old boy, Sept. 20, 1870. For a half century active in the affairs of the city. Partner with his brother, C. B. White, in the hardware and contracting business. See article by him. Picture.
 White, N. P.
 Staples. Born in Brainerd July 30, 1872.
 White, V. E. 1884 — R
 White, W. S. M. 1872 —
 Venice, Cal. See quotation.
 Whitford, Byron. 1885 — H
 Minneapolis.
 Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. O. 1882 and 1888 — R
 Wieland, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. 1883 — R
 Member of Ingersoll and Wieland, proprietors of Brainerd Dispatch. Married in 1885 to Lucy D. Gleason. Two children: Walter F. Wieland and Bessie (now Mrs. M. A. Shillington.)
 Wieland, Walter F. — R
 County attorney; civic booster.
 Wilkins, A. 1881 — H
 Verndale.
 Wilkins, A. T. 1883 — H
 Duluth.
 Williams, J. B. 1890 — R
 Wilson, C. E. 1874 — H
 Duluth.
 Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. 1878 — H
 Staples
 Wilson, H. J. 1884 — R
 Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. 1884 — R
 High School principal and county superintendent for many years. Civil war veteran. See picture of H. S. picnic; find J. A.
 Winter, Mrs. Mary. 1882 — R
 Winter, W. W. 1882 — R
 Wise, R. R. 1888 — R
 See article and picture.
 Wittig, Mrs. Adelaide B. (Theviot) 1884, R
 Wolham, A. C. 1872 — H
 Wood, K. D. 1882 — H
 Riverton.
 Wright, Carl J. 1885 — R
 Hardware merchant. Chairman Homecoming parade, 1922. See picture.
 Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Judd (nee Emily S. Tennis) 1879 and 1872 — R
 Hardware merchant. See article.
 Wright, Omar C. 1884 — H
 Minneapolis.
 Zakariasen, L. S. — R
 Zakariasen, Mrs. P. M. 1888 — R

Service Section.

"No Man's Land"

ORIGINAL in design, realistic in execution, eloquent in significance, especially to the men who saw service "over there," this float won the unanimous verdict as the best float in the parade. Every night for weeks a number of service men could be found in Si Hall's machine shed, stringing barb wire, constructing the ruins of an old building, shellhole, and dugout, plastering it all with a mixture containing bales of old newspapers, and then sprinkling sand over this mud—a miniature No Man's Land. When the caterpillar tractor rumbled along the concrete pavement towing this forty-foot float, everyone turned his full attention. In the Salvation Army dugout stood Mrs. Olsen of the local corps, handing out doughnuts. In full trench equipment were Veterans "Blackie" Clark, Charles Hanson, John W. Sundberg, Nels Gullberg, and Bert Mawby. The float was designed by Louis Rasch, a Brainerd man, who has studied commercial art in the city of New York. A large number of ex-service men, in charge of Clyde Parker, marched behind their float.



"No Man's Land."

The Liberty Loans.

BRAINERD and Crow Wing County went "over the top" in all five Liberty Loan drives.

The first loan quota was raised through the banks. All the other campaigns were conducted by citizens' committees, working under the direction of county and local chairmen. A. J. Hayes, then cashier of the First National Bank of Crosby, headed the Second Liberty Loan drive. Carl Zapffe of Brainerd was chairman of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth. Mrs. L. P. Hall of Deerwood was the Women's Chairman of the Third and Fourth drives, and Mrs. W. C. Cobb held that office during the Fifth, or Victory Loan drive.

At first, solicitors called upon the citizens, asking them to subscribe their allotted quotas. Before the end of the war, however, the committees were relieved of much of this work, for every subscriber was made his own solicitor and called at specified places where he made his subscription. To the everlasting credit of the city and county, the following records are now history:

CROW WING COUNTY.

Loan	Subscribers	Allotment	Subscribed
First	?	\$151,950	\$151,950
Second	?	\$350,000	\$417,650
Third	5,565	\$375,000	\$663,050
Fourth	7,073	\$720,000	\$843,150
Fifth	4,241	\$450,000	\$562,150
Totals.....		\$2,046,950	\$2,637,950

Of this amount, Brainerd raised \$1,018,450, an average of \$107.93 per subscription during the last three loans.

"Beginning with the Third Loan, specially designed cloth flags were presented to units of a county exceeding their quotas. The flags won by the county were delivered to the Board of County Commissioners, and those won by the city were delivered to the City Council of Brainerd. Each body possesses three flags."—(CARL ZAPFFE.)

EVERYTHING that Carl Zapffe tackles he puts over in the same enthusiastic, business-like manner in which he conducted the Liberty Loan drives. Mr. Zapffe has been prominently identified with the development of the Cuyuna Range ore district. He is an enthusiastic student of civic needs, and applies practical scientific reasoning to their solution. He is president of the Water and Light Board, having been a member since 1916, during which time the new water system was installed, the biggest municipal improvement in many years. He is also president of the Brainerd State Bank.

Brainerd Chapter, American Red Cross.

THE Brainerd Chapter, American Red Cross, was organized in Brainerd, June 19, 1917, with the following officers: Chairman, Mrs. J. A. Thabes; Vice Chairman, Mrs. W. A. Fleming; Secretary, Bruce J. Broady, later succeeded by Fred Lincoln; and Treasurer, Geo. D. LaBar. The directors included the officers and Miss Irene English, Miss Jule O'Brien, Mrs. J. M. Elder, Mrs. Lloyd Greeno, Mrs. C. B. Rowley, Mrs. W. H. Gemmell, Mrs. Henry Theviot, Mrs. A. W. Ide, Mrs. O. H. Johnson, Rev. H. G. Stacey, Rev. J. J. O'Mahoney, Dr. Walter Courtney, Dr. R. A. Beise, J. P. Anderson, Hugo Kaatz, W. F. McCloskey, Wm. Nelson, R. R. Wise, Henry I. Cohen, and Hilding Swanson.

The chapter has jurisdiction over Crow Wing County, and during the war had branches and auxiliaries in Brainerd, Crosby, Ironton, Deerwood, Motley, Fort Ripley, and many other places.

During the war period the following were the principal committees and their chairmen: *Executive*, Mrs. J. A. Thabes; *Civilian Relief*, Rev. Elof Carlson; *Sewing*, Mesdames R. A. Beise, Geo. Keene, Wm. Betts, Ernest Ritari, Carl Bentley, F. W. Wieland, and Thos. Smith; *Comfort Kits*, Mrs. G. D. LaBar and Mrs. J. A. Everett; *Knitting*, Mrs. J. P. Anderson; *Inspection*, Mrs. C. B. White and Mrs. Thos. Beare; *Knitting Inspection*, Mrs. D. M. Clark; *Cutting*, Mrs. E. O. Webb; *Publicity*, Fred T. Lincoln; *Equipment*, Mrs. Geo. Warner; *Supplies*, Mrs. Wm. Spencer; *Purchasing*, Mrs. Carl Hoorn; *Nursing*, Mrs. R. R. Gould; *Packing*, Mrs. H. W. Linneman; *Financial*, O. A. Peterson; *Junior Red Cross*, W. C. Cobb; *Surgical Dressing*, Mrs. F. A. Farrar.

Much credit is due the many other men, women, and children, who so unselfishly gave of their time, money, and efforts that this work might be carried on. Because of their splendid co-operation, Crow Wing County shipped 19,545 garments, 9,693 knitted articles, 146,990 pieces of surgical dressings, 1,053 comfort kits, 20 war chests, hundreds of Christmas boxes and much French Relief. Of all these, Brainerd furnished more than one-third. To put this fact in simpler terms, the Red Cross furnished for every soldier who left Crow Wing County: 22 hospital garments, 10 knitted garments, and 152 pieces of surgical dressings, —a total of 184 articles. This chapter also established and operated a hospital during the "flu" epidemic.

Since the close of the war, the work of the chapter has been home service for the returned soldiers and the maintenance of a County Red Cross nurse. The junior Red Cross continued their after-war work by purchasing a car for the County nurse.

Mrs. J. A. Thabes, Mrs. G. D. LaBar, and Mrs. J. P. Anderson have served as officers of the Red Cross since its organization.

G. A. R.

Where are the Civil War veterans who marched briskly in our Memorial Day and Independence Day parades? The ranks are thinned out so!—More and more of the men of Lincoln and Lee are answering "Present!" to that other roll call.

Pap Thomas Post No. 30.

P. C.	Albert Fox	Q. M. and O. D.	J. B. Swisher
S. V. C.	Elias Fenstermacher	Surg.	Abel Spohn
J. V. C.	Olney Edwards	Chap.	Washington Adair
Adj.	J. A. Wilson	O. G.	Wm. Michaud

Clarence, Avery
French Barnes
James Chrysler
Peter Early

Henry Goldsberry
John L. Howard
Marcus Martin
Pierre Parmantier

"Not Here!"

Abbot, Hiram
Abear, Triffle
Archer, G. N.
Bacon, A. C. G.
Bandy, J. O.
Barclay, Geo. Angus
Barker, Thomas
Barr, Chas. A.
Belongy, Alex
Bradfield, W. H.
Britton, J. W.
Britton, Thomas
Burns, Dr. J. T.
Bush, Stephen
Chase, N. B.
Cheney, J. C.
Clark, David
Claus, David
Claus, J. S.
Conant, John
Congdon, John C.
Craig, D. R.
Creamer, Geo.
Davenport, Paul
Davis, Henry
Dean, J. T.
Dean, Wm.
Douglas, James F.
Dressen, Henry
Etsel, Jacob
Flugge, E. D.
Frazer, Henry
French, E. R.
Fuller, Rev. G. E.
Gabiou, J. D.
Gilpatrick, F.
Hagadorn, H. J.

Hastings, Geo. C.
Healy, Geo. W.
Hill, Webb B.
Hockridge, Sydney
Howard, J. W.
Hundley, J. R.
Ingersoll, H. G.
Kelly, J. W.
Kenney, Frank E.
Kramer, Fred
Kramer, Sgt. F. W.
Lasher, Peter B.
Laurel, Chas.
Lawrence, Wm.
Leach, Albert
Leeper, John M.
Leisey, Paul
Maloney, Jas.
Mann, John W.
Mantzer, Wm.
Martin, John W.
Meekins, Wm.
Miller, Chas. F.
Miller, Chris
Monroe, W. E.
Moses, Lewis S.
Murphy, Patrick H.
Murray, W. F.
Nolan, Anthony
Paine, J. H.
Peterson, Peter E.
Phillips, C. C.
Phillips, J. O.
Potvin, Israel
Rardin, Sam
Reus, Chas. A.
Richie, Henry

Rider, A. E.
Roberts, John W.
Roberts, Wm.
Robinson, D. M.
Rogers, Henry
Russell, H. H.
Saunders, Hiram
Shanks, Sam
Shannahun, Daniel
Shattuck, R. P.
Shockley, David
Shupe, Wm.
Sleeper, Chauncey B.
Smiley, David W.
Smith, Joel
Smith, Justin
Smith, Thomas
Snell, Christopher
Spaulding, Wm.
Stearns, John J.
Tift, Joseph
Titus, Wm. H.
Toohey, Martin
Van Arsdale, Washington
Veon, Andrey
Walter, John
Wheeler, G. E.
White, James E.
Whitford, D. W.
Whitney, A. E.
Whitney, C. W.
Whitney, G. W.
Wohlfater, Andrew
Wilkins, G.
Wilson, Jas. E.
Seventeen Unknown.

(List furnished by Commander Albert Fox.)

Spanish-American War Veterans

Adams, Carl
Clarkson, Paul G.
Cooke, Rev. E. A.

Elkins, John F.
Mampel, Arthur L.
Nelson, Andrew P.

Risberg, Oscar M.
Smith, Ezra R.

Veterans of the World War.

THIS list of service men is compiled from data furnished by the Minnesota War Records Commission, the World War Veterans, and the American Legion, to whom the author of this volume hereby expresses his sincere gratitude.

The total number of men registered in the county under the selective draft laws was 6,397. Of this number, 567 men were inducted into the United States military service and were sent to 28 training camps in various parts of the country. The following list includes most of the men who were inducted into the service, a large number who enlisted from the county, together with many who have moved into the county since the war. The author regrets that he cannot guarantee the list to be complete and perfectly accurate, but the original official records have been sent away. A perfect list is absolutely impossible.

Special mention must be made of Eric E. Bruhn, who was awarded the French decoration, the croix de guerre, for bravery under fire at Soissons. He was also recommended for the D. S. C., but the records were destroyed by a shell at Chateau Thierry. He took part in thirteen battles—seven engagements. Corporal Bruhn was in the Marine Corps.

Aarhus, Knute Larson	Anderson, Richard Allen	Barton, Louis Arthur	Bloomberg, Alfred Ferd.
Abear, Bennie	Anderson, Robert	Bass, Joseph	Bloomberg, David William
Adlesect, John	Anderson, Thomas Edward	Beare, Daniel Kenneth	Bloomfield, Frank Sidney
Aiton, John	Anderson, Walter Clifford	Beare, Thomas Wellington	Bloomgren, Carl
Alberg, Emil	Anderson, Wilfrid	Beaubeu, Chester	Bloomstrom, Clarence E.
Albertson, Emil	Anderson, William Thomas	Benedict, Harold Lee	Bock, George LeRoy
Alexander, Glen S.	Andrews, Leland Whitney	Beneke, George	Bock, Leon Nicholas
Alexander, Lee Stanley	Anstett, Henry Albert	Bennington William	Bolden, Fred Paul
Allaben, H. R.	Anttila, Erick	Benoit, Wilfred Joseph	Bolder, Joseph
Allen, George Paul	Archibald, Douglas	Benson, Alv.	Bolen, Cecil R.
Anderson, Albert	Archibald, Edgar	Benson, Arthur Rudolph	Boohen, Arthur Joseph
Anderson, Andrew C.	Arkland, Glenn	Benson, Chester	Borden, Guy Donovan
Anderson, Andrew	Avelsgard, Axel	Benson, Rudolph Barnet	Bowman, Edward Ray
Anderson, Anton Martin	Avelsgard, Oscar	Bentley, Lester Bert	Bowman, Neal Dan
Anderson, Arthur		Berg, Albert	Brackner, George Oliver
Anderson, Axel A.	Babcock, Amos Bradford	Berg, Carl	Brady, John James
Anderson, Bennie Nathan	Babcock, Charles Henry	Berg, Christ	Brand, Fred
Anderson, Carl Gustaf	Backen, Edward A.	Berge, Parker Lloyd	Bratvold, Harold Lawrence
Anderson, Charles	Backlund, Hjalmer	Bergreen, Elmer	Bredenberg, Melville Oscar
Anderson, Clark P.	Backstrom, Andrew	Bergreen, George	Brekke, Arthur Norman
Anderson, Ellind	Bacon, Guy S.	Bergreen, Louis	Britton, Frederick L.
Anderson, Elmer	Bacon, Erwin Leroy	Bergstrom, C. A.	Britton, Roy Walter
Anderson, Emil Andrew	Badeaux, Geo. Irving	Bernard, Harry Mereness	Broman, Albert Edwin
Anderson, Enoch Rudolph	Baer, Vernon	Berry, Fred	(U. S. Navy)
Anderson, Ernest	Bailey, Roy Clarence	Bertram, Kurt Eugene	Brooks, Edgerton
Anderson, Everett Andrew	Bakkila, Andrew William	Berts, Edwin	Brooks, George Francis
Anderson, George Eric	Bakkila, John August	Best, Le Roy	Brooks, Tony Phillip
Anderson, Harry Albert	Bakkila, Ludwig	Betts, Leslie Eugene	Brose, John Albert
Anderson, James Gustave	Baldwin, William Suter	(U. S. Navy)	Browning, Alvie Frank
Anderson, John	Barker, Edward Albert	Betts, Samuel Joseph	Bruce, Adolph
Anderson, John Edward	Barron, Frederick Lewis	Betzold, Edward John	Bruhn, Eric Emil
Anderson, John Ferdinand	Barron, John Howard	Bisted, Benjamin	(U. S. Marine Corps)
Anderson, John J.	Barron, Roland E.	Blake, Edwin Raymond	Brunnes, Charles
Anderson, Leonard Carl	Barry, Charles J.	Blom, Victor Olaf	Bryant, Ralph Erwin
Anderson, Lois M.	Barry, David Elmer	Blomberg, Frank Martin	Bryant, Roy Erwin
Anderson, Marvin Clayton	Barry, Herbert Edward	Blomen, Edwin	Buchanan, Leo Haran
Anderson, Otto Albert	Barthiaume, Walter John	Bloom, John August	Bucheite, David C.

Bucheite, George Martin	Cowling, William John	Duchesneau, Rene	Fellerman, Edward Christ
Bucheite, Hugh Birchard	Cox, Edward	Dunn, Bertrand Thomas	Felver, David Alvin
Buckler, Maurice Milton	Critchett Will	Dunnell, Chas. A.	Feuth, Joseph
Buckmaster, Oscar Sivin	Crooks, Carl Oscar	Durham, Ralph	Fielding, John
Bukowski, Leo	Crosby, Mathias Fred.	Dwyer, Thos. R.	Finney, David Darrell
Burchett, Grover C.	Croshan, George Jesse	Dykeman, Arthur R.	Fisher, Arthur
Burke, A. E.	Croswell, Daniel Robbins		Flansburg, Melvin
Burney, Lester A.	Croswell, Harry	East, Alfred John	Fleischer, Charles Wm.
Burrell, Leroy Wilson	Croswell, Thomas LeRoy	Ebinger, Walter	Fleischaker, Martin John
Busbey, Deibert	Crotty, Helen Jane	Ebinger, Wm. Conrad	Foard, Merlin Wiley
Butler, Ernest	Crystec, Frank Michael	Eckholm, Harry Edward	Foculer, Raymond Arthur
Butler, Harry	Cummings, Joseph Arthur	Edstrom, Fred Erick	Fogelson Olaf
	Cummings, R. H. C.	Edwards, Howard W.	Fogelstrom, Claud Russell
Cain, Ed	Cunningham, Albert Jos.	Edwards, Ira Claud	Fonck, William
Cain, Elry William	Cunningham, Robert E.	Edwards, Omer	Fontaine, Arthur W.
Cain, Irwin Emerson	Curo, Harold J.	Edwards, Roy	Ford, Burton Calvin
Cain, Sumner Percy	Cushing, Robert George	Edwards, Warren	Ford, George Thomas
Cameron, Mathew Chester		Einen, Ole	Forrgren, Erick Alfred
Canfield, Maurice Jaquith	Dade, William Ervine	Eisel, Mathew	Fosede John
Carlson, Andrew Fred	Dahl, Alfred	Elmer, Eno	Framling, Richard Axel
Carlson, Axel C. G.	Dahl, Ludwig Oscar	Elmer, William John	Frandsen, Harry Carl Geo.
Carlson, Cetter	Dahlgren, Gust Adolph	Elvig, Henry	Franklin, Huket Joseph
Carlson, Joseph	Dahlvang, Perry	Englehart, William C.	Fredstrom, Alvin Eugene
Carlson, Melvin H.	Dahlvang, Samuel	Englert, Joseph	Fredstrom, Clarence Ray
Carlson, Ole C.	Daly, Maurice Fitzgerald	English, Samuel Van Meter	Freeman, Albert A.
Carlson, Theo. E.	Dano, Robert John	Englund, Albert Andrew	Freeman, Jessie Ralph
Carlton, Fred Earl	Daugherty, Agnes	Englund, Ellis W.	Freeman, Marion Colonel
Carney, Clarence M.	Daugherty, Lawrence	Englund, Fred Henry	Fricker, George Edward
Caron, Frank	Daugherty, William	Englund, William Leander	Fuchs, Frank Bernhard
Caron, Wallace William	Daun, Edward A.	Englund, William	Fuller, Ernest H.
Carstens, Ferdinand	Davis, C. Carlton	Entrikin, Earl William	Fullerton, David Harry
Carvey, Floyd Willes	Davis, Gery Walter	Erickson, Alfred Anton	Funk, Joseph Frank
Castle, Elbert James	Davis, Ray Everett	Erickson, Carl Gustan	
Cate, Ernest C.	Dawson, Earl Rufus	Erickson, Clarence Edwin	Galle, Walter Gustave
Caughey, Robert Lauren	Day, Clifford Ben	Erickson, Edwin John	Gaorden, Nels F.
Chabot, Olia Anthony	Day, George Edward	Erickson, Eric Emanuel	Garceau, Theodore Carlyle
Cheeseman, William H.	DeCent, Joseph	Erickson, Erick	Garceau, Walter Everett
Childs, George H.	Decker, Arthur Adam	Erickson, George	Gardner, Edward Gabriel
Chisholm, George	De Florin, Anton Leo	Erickson, Harry Albert	Gardner, George Harold
Christenson, Carl Edward	De La Martre Richard V.	Erickson, Henning Lawr.	Gates, Claude Kleber
Christenson, Christ Edw.	De La Martre, William Ed.	Erickson, Herbert	Gates, Ralph Llewellyn
Clark, Dan	Demmers, William	Erickson, Hugo Fritz	Gavieu, Lawrence Troy
Clark, Edward	Denzene, Herbert Robert	Erickson, L. S.	Geminder, Charles
Clark, Lawrence Miller	Derauf, B. I.	Erickson, Olaf Anton	Gergen, Robert W.
Clark, Robert Waldron	Derksen, Arnold John	Erickson, Richard	Glesten, Henry W.
Clarke, James	Derocher, Henry Delore	Erickson, Robert Leonard	Gieriet, Andrew
Cleary, Robert Russell	Derocher, Raymond J.	Erickson, Severt	Gilbertson, Amy Augusta
Cleary, Roy	Deschane, Joseph Elmer	Erickson, Turner Bernh.	Gildart, William F.
Cleary, Walter Thomas	Dewing, Chester Laurence	Erickson, Walter Edmond	Giles, Charles Arba
Cleary, William Raymond	Dewing, Harlow	Erickson, William Alfred	Giles, John Boyd
Clemenger, Earl Burdick	Dibble, James Leonard	Erickson, William	Gilmore, P. A.
Clemenger, Forrest William	Dickson, William	Ernster, Omer Francis	Gilster, Henry
Closterman, Donald D.	Dillan, Ingolf	Errington, Fred	Glandon, Eugene Victor
Closterman, James Amberg	(U. S. Marine Corps)	Evanchick, Valentine	Glanville, Virgil R.
Clowes, Harold Vincent	Dillan, Johan Alfred	Evans, William Henry	Goddard, Bernard
Coake, Corles W.	(U. S. Marine Corps)	Everest, William Dudley	Golemboske, Earl
Cochran, Walter Aldrich	Dingman, Clarence Ceicle	Everson, Iver	Golla, Charles
Cole, Sydney M.	DiNicola, Mathew	Evert, John Andrew	Gooch, Henry
Conroy, Ed.	Dixon, Clifford James		Goodnature, David
Converse, Albert William	Dixon, Harvey Lee	Fahlstrom, Joseph	Gordon, Melvin Anthony
Cooley, Claude Crowell	Don, Lawrence Allen	Fahlstrom Olaf	Gordon, Melvin Christ
Cooley, Frank Horace	Dorsey, Franc John	Falconer, Albert Chas.	Gordon, Walter William
Coryell, Lewis Samuel	Downie, John	Falconer, Archie	Gorman, George Saunders
Cossette	Draper, B. F.	Falconer, Ralph Clyde	Gorst, Charles Barton
Cote, Emert Charles	Dresich, Lee M.	Fall, Albin	Gorton, John Vernon
Countryman, Charles Henry	Dresich, Risto George	Faupel, Peter Samuel	Graber, Charles
Coutu, George Edward	Duchesneau, Ora Agnes	Fay, Charles Milton	Graber, Joseph F. J.

Grande, Peter	Haueter, James Henry	Ilse, Richard J.	Kincaid, Charles M.
Grant, Donald	Haugen, Harley S.	Imgrund, Ernest Louis	Kincaid, Charles Morton
Grant, Leslie Archie	Havens, Alvin T.	Imgrund, John Frank	Kincaid, Samuel Wayne
Graton, Paul	Hayes, James Clark	Ingersoll, Guy Ernest	King, Harvey Fossett
Gravelle, William Joseph	Hayes, Jerome D.	Irgens, M. W.	Kinney, Valentine
Gray, Buford McKinley	Hayes, Towne D.	Irve, Philip	Kinnunen, Alex
Gray James Fred	Hazelhorst, Hugo Bernard	Irwin, Carr	Kitch, Glenn D.
Gray, William	Hazelton, Frederick S.	Isle, Chas.	Klein, Adolph Jr.
Green, George H.	Heath, Lee Robert		Klinger, Fred
Green, Wilber Simpson	Hedlund, Harry	Jackson, Clifford Willis	Knettel, Henry
Gren, Edward James	Hedstrom, John Edward	Jacobs, Dennis	Knowlen, Clarence Thos.
Grieda, Frank	Hegler, Gregor	Jacobson, Joel Mattens	Knowles, Chester Arthur
Grieson, James Iverson	Heglund, Axel Edwin	Jacobson, Nels Wilhelm	Knutson, Carl John
Grimm, Ernest Andrew	Heglund, Earnest Fredroff	Jaeger, Fritz	Knutson, Invald
Groshong, William	Hegstad, Alfred Maurice	James, Neil	Kobilka, Edward John
Gronquist, Alvin	Heinemann, F. E.	Jarvilla, Wilfred Francis	Koernke, R. E.
Gulberg, Nels	Helen, Emil	Jepson, Ernest Albin	Koller, Theodore Edwin
Gunderson, Gerhard Wm.	Hendershott, Samuel David	Jerred, Leo Burley	Koop, Arthur L.
Gunion, Arthur Clarence	Hendrickson, John Fred.	Johansen, Ragnvald	Koop, E. S.
Gustafson, August	Hendrickson, Roy Peter	Johns, Anton A.	Koop, Lamont P.
Gustafson, Robert Leonard	Henke, Alvin F.	Johnson, Alf	Kopperstad, Joakin Oluf
Gustenkauf, Charles Mike	Hennick, Joseph Paul	Johnson, Arthur	Kortekoos, Leonard
Gustenkauf, Nicholas	Henry, Charles J.	Johnson, Arthur E.	Kosec, John
	Herbst, Francis J.	Johnson, A. L.	Koskinen, John Henry
Haake, Raymond Ronald	Hichethier, Louis	Johnson, Axel Elmer	Kramp, Bernhard
(U. S. Marine Corps)	Hichethier, D. M.	Johnson, Carl	Krassakopoulos, Stauros
Hagberg, Arthur Michael	Hicks, Roland M.	Johnson, Carl Frederick	Krause, Harley G.
Hagberg, George Waldmer	Hill, Charles Gustoff	Johnson, Carl Oscar	Krause, T. L.
Hage, Julius O.	Hill, Edward Martin	Johnson, Eli Emanuel	Krause, Walter Albert
Hagelin, Albert	Hill, H. Lester	Johnson, Elmer	Krueger, Edward A.
Hagen, Albert Reuben	Hill, Louis	Johnson, Elmer Jay	Krueger, Frank Edward
Hagstead, Alfred M.	Hiller, George	Johnson, Gotfred	Krueger, Henry Herman J.
Hagstrom, Edward E.	Hiller, Lawrence Earl	Johnson, Ivar B.	Krueger, William Walter
Hall, Floyd McKinley	Hillier, F. H.	Johnson, Joe Engman	Kugler, Ralph William
Hall, Melrose M.	Hillman, J. William	Johnson, John Harold	Kuka, Alex J.
Hall, Ray James	Hitt, Lester Earl	Johnson, Martin	Kunde, Louis Arthur
Halladay, Arthur	Hively, William Luther	Johnson, Olof Lars	Kurtsohn, Otto Emil
Hallenborg, Louis Axel	Hoff, Selmer	Johnson, Richard M.	Kyllingstad, Fred Berg
Halseth, Peter Ingeman	Hofmeister, Henry Wm.	Johnson, Roy Edward	
Halverson, Clifford Oatnile	Hogan, John Leonard	Johnson, Rudolph	LaFane, Thomas Joseph
Halverson, Orville Martin	Hogstrom, Hjalmar	Johnson, Walfred	Lake, Dewey E.
Hamilton, Boyd Clifford	Hokanson, Elon Swan	Johnston, Clayton O.	Lamont, Alex James
Hammatt, Tom Melvin	Holbrook, David Nelson	Johnston, Webster	Landerud, Rekkand
Hamori, John Jacob	Holden, Alfred C.	Jones, Richard	Landgren, Nels Leonard
Handeland, William	Holman, Ira	Jordan, Harry	Lane, Everett Franklin
Hanna, Cordwell Milne	(U. S. Navy)	Joy, Claud Cecil	Lang, Frank Joseph
Hansen, Carl	Holman, Ross	Joy, James	Langevin, Sam
Hansen, Einer	Houghton, Howard		Larson, Barney
Hansen, Haros	Holmes, Carl W.	Kainula, Albert	Larson, John
Hanson, Arthur Joseph	Holmes, Matt E.	Kamberling, Frank Arthur	Larson, Martin Bernard
Hanson, Carl G.	Houle, Eugene Arthur	Kannenber, Oscar Arthur	Larson, Oliver Ole
Hanson, Charles	(U. S. Navy)	Karagiannes, Sophales	Larson, Perry August
Hanson, Charley E.	Houle, Wilfred Eraine	Karkkainen, William John	Lawhead, Clarence Elmer
Hanson, Fred Earl	Howard, George Dewey	Kass, Victor John	Lawson, Earl LeRoy
Hanson, George Peter	Howard, Henry Clay	Kaupp, Walter George	Lear, William Bauman
Hanson, Lenford Ralph	Howard, McKinley	Keating, Lawrence James	Lease, Frederick Y.
Hanson, Peter	Howard, William A.	Keeler, Harry Calworth	LeBlanc, Delora Arthur
Hanson, Thomas H.	Hubbard, Charles	Keeler, Theodore Howard	Lee, George Arthur
Hardy, John Edward	Hunt, Roy William	Keller, John Francis	Lee, William A.
Harmon, Syd.	Hunt, Ralph Ernest	Kelley, Sylvester	Lee, William Emil
Harrington, Willard Ben	Huntley, George Burton	Kendall, Ernest A.	Lefebore, Elsid Napoleon
Harris, Clinton A.	Huopana, Alex	Kenitzen, Harry Fred.	Lefebore, James Joseph
Harris, Edward W.	Huovinen, Jacob	Kenney, Earl M.	Lefebore, Louis Edward
Harris, Richard Thomas	Hurd, Francis DeWitt	Kerben, Max	Lefke, Louis
Harrison, Samuel Thomas	Hurley, John Henry	Kerr, Charles Dudley	Lemice, William Mose
Hasford, Harry	Huseby, Conrad Odin	Kidder, Oliver Olin	Lemire, Edward
Hatcher, Zuler Paul		Kimball, Harold Lawrence	

Lemire, Wm. A.	Mantor, George Wallace	Nelson, Edward John	Ordahl, Olena
Lewis, Ulysses George	Maras, George D.	Nelson, Emil	Orne, Burton William
Lieske, Lewis	Marco, Nora Mary	Nelson, Harold	(U. S. Navy)
Lind, Albert F.	Marcos, John D.	Nelson, Harry	Orr, Fred Raymond
Lind, T. B.	Mark, George Washington	Nelson, Lee Otto	Otto, Fritz Seehel
Lind, Wallace Ludwig	Marohn, Albert	Nelson, Lorentz Jr.	Ozier, Frank W.
Liners, F. J.	Maros, John	Nelson, Louis Rudolph	
Ling, Oscar	Martell, Louis Alex	Nelson, Marshall Joseph	Paddock, Harland O.
Lively, Roy George	Martin, Carl George	Nelson, Nels Bernhart	Pahl, Frank H.
Loffny, William James	Martin, Chad Walter	Nelson, Robert	Paine, Ralph Cyril
Lofgren, Edwin R.	Martinovich, Peter	Nelson, Swan Harold	Palmquist, Albin John
Long, Frank J.	Matthews, Edward Earnest	Nesbit, Paul E.	Parker, Clyde
Lound, J. H.	Matthews, John Dyer	Nesheim, Ben J.	Parker, Herschall G. F.
Lovdahl, Clarence William	Matthews, John Herbert	Nesheim, Ole Jacob	Parker, John Willis
Lovdahl, Theodore Edward	Mattson, Erick Oscar	Newgard, Carl Leonard	Parker, Quintus
Lowe, Howard	Mattson, H. Lawrence	Newman, John O.	Partaneau, Matt
Lucas, Lenus	Mattson, L. A.	Nichols, Anton John	Passe, John Bernhard
Ludwig, Fred A.	Maxe, Walter	Niemi, Edward	Paulson, Iver Oscar
Ludwig, Otto Raymond	Maxin, Henry Winslow	Nikreict, Marko	Peacock, Ceth D.
Lueck, Hugo H.	Mayhar, Arthur Joseph	Niles, Alton E.	Peake, Charles Henry
Lumcefore, Arnold	Mahen, Robert Joseph	Nilson, Alfred	Pearce, Clyde M.
Lundberg, Edward Harry	Menz, Gustav Carl	Niskola, Jonos	Pearson, Mamme
Lunde, Emil	Meriell, James Abel	Nord, Oscar William	Pederson, Oscar Adolph
Lundgren, Carl Harold	Mertens, Emil Earnest	Norgard, Clarence Arthur	Pederson, Anton Nelman
Lundgren, George Henry	Messier, R. George	Norlander, Emil	Peet, Frank H.
Lundgren, John Normen	Meyers, Matt J.	Norlander Gust	Pehrson, Albert Victor
Lutes, Emil G.	Micklesson, Francis	Norlin, John	Peppinger, Martin C.
Lyddon, Arthur William	Mihailoff, Dimo	Norquist, Bert	Perkins, M. Elsworth
	Miller, Chas. L.	Northway, Ray	Pernu, Arthur
McBride, Douglas Alex.	Miller, Joseph N.	Norton, Charley Albert	Perrarell, Theodore Jos.
McBride, John Grinton	Mills, Henry Casper	Norton, Harry L.	Peterson, Abraham
McCabe, Edward Patrick	Mills, Stewart Charles	Novak, Louis Phillip	Peterson, Ansil
McClay, Clayton Wiseman	Miray, Leo J.	Novotny, Edward Samuel	Peterson, Arthur
McClearen, V. M.	Mittenmeyer, Frank Edw.	Nygaard, Julius M.	Peterson, Arthur Ferd.
McCormick, Raymond L.	Mlinar, Walter John	Nygren, David Emanuel	Peterson, Axel Fritz
(U. S. Navy)	Modic, Tony	Nylund, Reuben Charles	Peterson, Bert
McCulloch, E. Wallace	Moerke, Walter George	Nyman, Arthur	Peterson, Carl J. E.
McGarry, Ambrose	Mogenson, Eliner John	Nyquist, A.	Peterson, Carl Martin
McGarry, James A.	Mohler, Charles	Oakes, Lynn	Peterson, Edward Peter
McGarry, P. A.	Mohler, Clarence	Oberg, Gust A.	Peterson, Edwin V.
McGinn, Dr. J. Arthur	Mohler, Earl Glen	Obradvitch, John	Peterson, Grover
(U. S. Navy)	Mohler, J. W.	O'Brien, George Francis	Peterson, Gust Adolph
McGivern, Fred J.	Molgren, Harry	O'Brien, Earl Joseph	Peterson, Henry
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